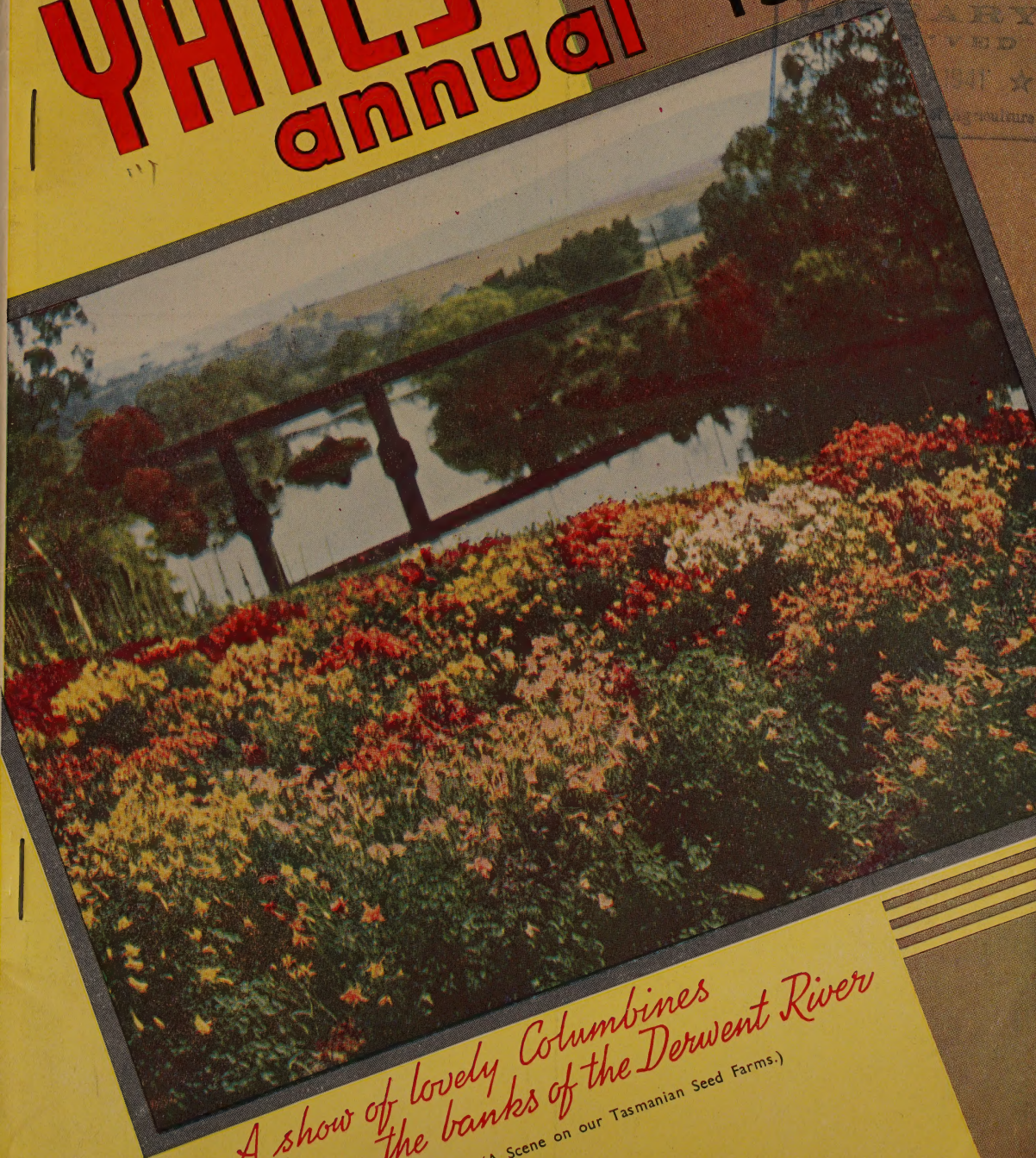


63.5

YATES' annual

1941



*A show of lovely Columbines
on the banks of the Derwent River*

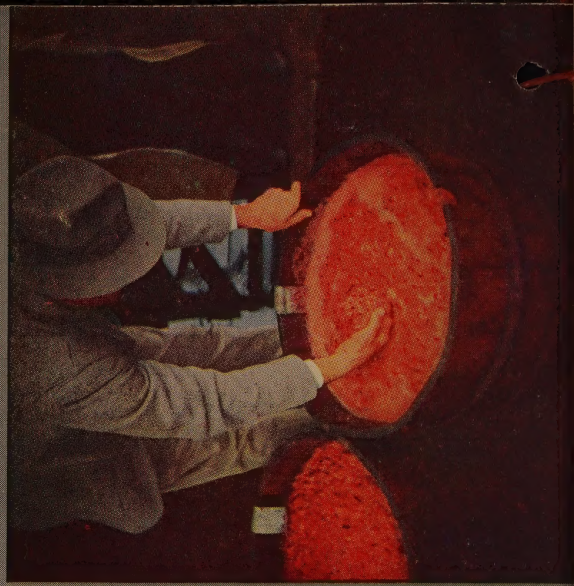
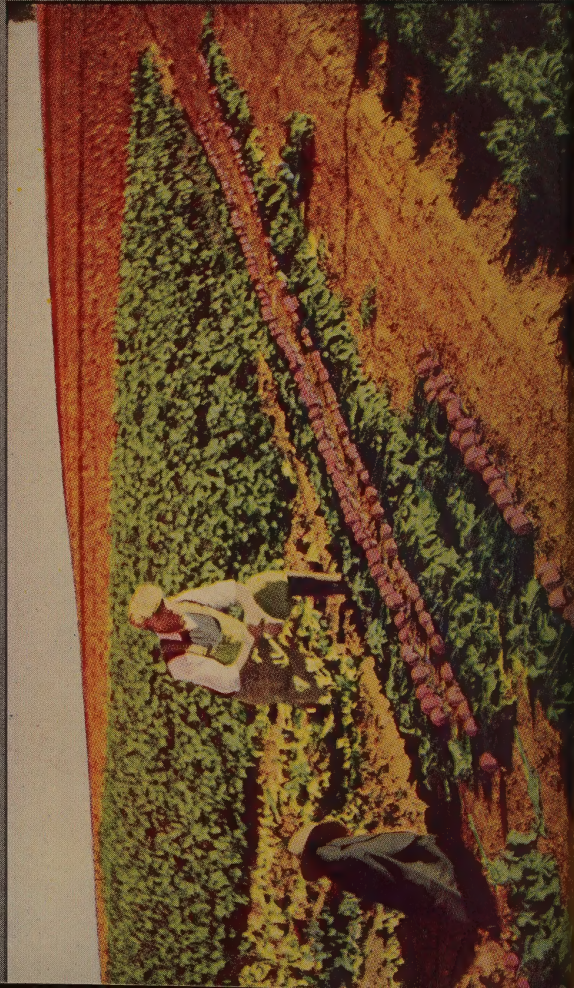
(A Scene on our Tasmanian Seed Farms.)

Seed Production

The colour shots on this page serve to illustrate two most important phases of commercial seed production. Briefly the main points in breeding and selection work are to produce or evolve parent plants which have to a marked degree the particular qualities required and by using the right technique to perpetuate those qualities in the resulting generations; in harvesting and processing we must efficiently and speedily separate the viable seed from the surrounding plant tissue such as pods, flesh, stems, haulm, etc.

Cabbage and Beetroot illustrations (upper and lower left) show the actual selection work being done in the case of Cabbage our experts are carefully examining and recording the details of each head for further seeding; the lower illustration showing Beets was made while a selection was being made of super quality roots for the production of "mother" plants which will be grown to produce those roots which in due course will give us our seed harvest for distribution.

Illustrations on the right showing harvesting processes depict the thrashing out by rolling of Cauliflower Seed and in the lower picture the extracting by fermentation and washing of Tomato Seed from the fruits and pulp.



The Second Year

As we pass through this second year of war it is becoming increasingly evident that it is the long view rather than the short view—the long term plan rather than the quick improvisation that best meets some of the problems now arising and more particularly those of supply. And so it is with some assurance of your interest we have specially included in this issue several pages of colour illustrations of our seed growing and plant improvement work which is based on long years of Australian experience and is now being rapidly expanded to meet war time requirements.

These illustrations are made from direct colour photographs taken on our Derwentside and Ellesmere Seed Farms on the banks of the Derwent River in Tasmania and at our Dundas Seed Farm in New South Wales. The activities pictured give but a limited idea of the extent of our operations, but they do indicate that purpose and vision have already done much in establishing on a sound and enduring basis, an Australian activity which is of special importance in this second year of war.

Please Keep This Catalogue By You

We ask our friends to carefully retain this catalogue for reference and guidance. We hope to be able to issue Yates' Annual in 1942 in the ordinary way, but there must necessarily be some uncertainty about this owing to diminished paper supplies, and you will be doing us and yourself a service by taking care of this copy until we can distribute our next issue. Please turn to pages 2 and 3 for Terms of Business, notices and instructions. By reading these you may help us to avoid delay and disappointment in attending to your enquiries.

For Complete Index see pages 80 to 82.

ARTHUR YATES & CO. PTY. LTD.

"Australia's Greatest Seed House"

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SYDNEY.

Location :
184 SUSSEX STREET,
Between King & Market Sts.

Telegrams :
"Seedsman,
Sydney."

THIS CATALOGUE CANCELS ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES, AND IS COPYRIGHT.

TERMS OF BUSINESS

PLEASE NOTE—CONDITIONS OF SALE AND NON-WARRANTY.

WE believe that all Seeds Bulbs and Roots sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this we give no undertaking that such Seeds Bulbs or Roots will correspond with the description under which they are sold and we make all sales subject to this condition. We further give no warranty expressed or implied as to their growth description quality or productiveness and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these terms they are at once to be returned to us and any money paid to us will be refunded.

BUY FROM the STOREKEEPER STOCKING YATES' PACKET SEEDS in YOUR OWN TOWN.

In every town and village of importance throughout the Commonwealth there is at least one leading retailer who stocks Yates' Reliable Seeds in sealed and dated packets. These packets are always fresh, as old stock is regularly destroyed by us and replaced with new season's packets. Note the name and date on every packet.

In most cases, the Local Distributors for our Packet Seeds will be pleased to have your orders for Yates' Bulk Seeds, Bulbs, and Plants. These are not, as a rule, carried in stock, but will be obtained promptly for your special order.

Packet Seeds sold out and other lines not regularly stocked can be obtained by them from us at short notice, and customers are specially requested to write to us if they have any difficulty in obtaining supplies of our seeds, etc. Look for the name "YATES" on every bag, label, and package. Write us for name and address of the nearest Distributor.

All offers made and all orders accepted by ourselves and by our Distributors are subject to the Conditions of Sale at the head of this page.

OR, IF PREFERRED, DIRECT FROM OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

We have established a special department with all facilities for dealing carefully and expeditiously with this section of our business. The Order Blank accompanying this catalogue will be found convenient for customers, and its use will facilitate our prompt filling of orders. We make every effort to ensure the despatch of seed orders within 48 hours of receipt of letter, many orders going same day as received.

Orders for Plants have to be transmitted to our Nurseries, and the Plants then dug, packed and despatched, so these orders will take rather longer, and customers will greatly oblige by making allowance for this extra time, and especially so in wet weather, when nursery work is greatly hampered.

Customers dealing direct with us are especially asked to note the following:—

HOW TO ADDRESS ORDERS AND ENQUIRIES.

Letters Box 2707 C, G.P.O., Sydney
Telegrams "Seedsman Sydney"
Cables "Seedsman Sydney"
Telephone Calls . . MA 6771 (9 lines)

POST TOWN, STATE and SIGNATURE.

Please be sure that your order bears these particulars before posting. This is important, as we get many orders during the year which are delayed or cannot be forwarded through the omission of one or more of these particulars. Ladies will assist us in avoiding errors in addressing by prefixing Mrs. or Miss as the case may be.

REMITTANCES.

Except where customers have an account with us, all orders must be accompanied by remittance, which should be in postal notes, money orders, or small amounts in stamps. If country cheques are sent, 6d. for exchange must be added.

N.B.—When sending Bank Notes through the Post, or letters containing Coins or other valuables, they should always be registered. Postal Notes should be made payable to us, in Sydney, and a record kept by the sender of the numbers of the Notes, and the date of issue.

SUBSTITUTING.

On account of the difficulty in obtaining full supplies of many lines, and the failures of crops of others, we will, if unable to supply the exact variety ordered, substitute for it some other variety of a similar nature, which will, in our opinion, give satisfactory results.

Should customers wish us not to follow this plan with their orders, it is only necessary to state on the order: "Do not substitute."

METHOD OF FORWARDING.

Customers are requested to give full and careful directions with each order as to the method they wish goods forwarded, and we will do our utmost to comply with them. When no instructions are received we send according to our judgment.

We deliver all goods free on rail, wharf, post office, or carrier, Sydney, after which our responsibility ceases, but we take special care in packing so that our goods will carry well. We remind customers that all postal or carriage charges on Packet and Bulk Vegetable Seeds (except Peas and Beans), and on Flower Seeds, Bulbs (except where otherwise stated), and on certain special Collections of Plants (where stated) are paid by us through to destination.

PRICES, POSTAGE AND FREIGHT CHARGES.

Vegetable Seeds.—With but few exceptions all standard packets of Vegetable Seeds are sold at 6d. per packet, and are post free, except Peas and Beans (which are also specially quoted at post paid prices). We also offer in 3d. packets a range of varieties of the more popular kinds of vegetables (except Peas and Beans) for those who specially require them. Vegetable Seeds by weight (except Peas and Beans) are post free at our current rates.

Flower Seeds.—Popular and widely used varieties are offered in 6d. and 3d. packets, the 6d. size being the standard packet, with fuller sowings, and of choicer strains. Less common kinds are sold in 6d. packets only, while rare and expensive varieties and collections are priced at 1/- and up to 2/6 per packet and in some cases higher. Flower Seeds in packets and also by weight are post free at the prices quoted in this catalogue.

Plants, Agricultural Seeds, and Other Goods.—Postage or freight is to be paid by the purchaser on all these goods except where prices are specially quoted Post Free (or Paid) or Carriage Free (or Paid); and the goods are at purchaser's risk after we have obtained clean receipt from the Railways, Shipping Company, Carriers, or Post Office.

For postage and passenger train rates, see page 3.

Sydney Suburban Delivery.—Within the Sydney Suburban area, namely, that bounded by Watson's Bay—Botany—Sutherland (including Cronulla), Bankstown and East Hills District—Parramatta—Carlingford—Hornsby—Manly, delivery charges are, for each package, up to 14 lbs. 6d.; over 1 cwt. to 42 lbs. 9d.; up to 1 cwt. or full sack lots, 1/-; over 1 cwt. or one sack, 9d. for each additional bag, case, or package. Deliveries to most of the nearby suburbs can be made twice daily. In addition to the above, we have made arrangements to deliver at the same charges to Camden, Penrith, Richmond and Palm Beach. If goods are damaged on arrival, they should be signed for as such, and a claim entered.

Goods Train Packages.—Will our customers please note that parcels under 14 lbs. cannot be sent by Goods Train on the New South Wales Railways, and that Passenger Train rates or postage should be allowed on "Carriage Extra" item.

TERMS OF BUSINESS (continued)

URGENT ORDERS.

If wanting Seeds urgently, wire "Seedsman Sydney." Telegrams so addressed reach us promptly, and have our immediate attention. Be sure to sign name in full and advise full forwarding instructions. Customers not known to us should wire remittance also, or give satisfactory Sydney business reference.

SEEDLINGS.

In response to many requests and in an endeavour to render complete service to our valued clients, we have now made arrangements to supply all the more popular varieties when specially requested. Every care will be taken with the packing and the orders will be despatched direct from the raiser, in order to prevent delay. Of course, we cannot guarantee the strains, but we have every confidence in the Seedling Grower, and all plants will be sturdy, well rooted, and of good quality.

We strongly advise our customers to buy the seeds and raise their own plants, for they will be sure of getting good strains which have been tested under our own strict supervision. Furthermore, the Seedlings can be transplanted on any favourable occasion, whereas if the plants are purchased as Seedlings they must be planted without any delay. However, if the Seedlings are preferred, either on account of the lateness of the season or for some other reason, then, as mentioned above, we shall be very pleased indeed to receive your order.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are always pleased to advise customers, or assist them with any information at our disposal, but we ask that letters of enquiry and general correspondence be as concise as possible, and be written separately from orders to avoid confusion and possible delay.

We regret we cannot undertake the planning of whole gardens or grounds, but will always be pleased to suggest suitable varieties for some special conditions of soil, location, or purpose.

OVERSEAS ORDERS.

Overseas clients will oblige us by noting the special matter set out on loose sheet inserted with each catalogue posted overseas.

CASH-ON-DELIVERY MAIL ORDERS.

Customers for whom it is inconvenient to send a remittance by Postal Notes or other means, may instruct us to send seeds, etc. (not plants), by Cash-on-Delivery Post. Under this scheme the cost of the goods plus Postal Dept. commission charge is indicated on the parcel. The Postmaster will give delivery at the customer's post office (see below) on receipt of cash to the value indicated. The minimum postage on each package is the ordinary Parcels Post rate for 1 lb. Perishable goods such as plants and seedlings, and the cheaper "Packets, Samples and Merchandise" rate cannot be used for Cash-on-Delivery goods.

For New South Wales Clients.

Small parcels weighing under 14 lbs., not including perishable goods, can be despatched C.O.D. by Passenger Train, but not by Goods Train.

NOTE—Many small post offices have not the facilities for giving delivery under this scheme—see Postal Guide or refer to your Postmaster.

Postal Dept. Commission Charges.

Amount specified to be collected on delivery of Cash-on-Delivery Parcel.	Commission.
Not exceeding 10s.	s. d. 0 9
Over 10s. but not exceeding £1	1 0
Over £1 but not exceeding £1 10s.	1 3
Over £1 10s. but not exceeding £2	1 6
Each additional £1 or fraction thereof	3d. additional

Customers Outside Australia.

The above scheme cannot be operated outside Australia except in Papua, New Guinea, Nauru, and Fiji.

CARRIAGE RATES

A number of items in this catalogue are quoted carriage extra. To enable customers to ascertain the cost of carriage we publish below Current Packet and Parcel Post Rates, and Railway Passenger Train Rates.

PACKET POST RATES—1d. per 2 oz. or portion thereof. Maximum 1 lb.

	NOT EXCEEDING.										
	1 lb.	2 lb.	3 lb.	4 lb.	5 lb.	6 lb.	7 lb.	8 lb.	9 lb.	10 lb.	11 lb.
To places within 30 mile radius of Sydney	s. d. 6	s. d. 9	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 1 3	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 1 9	s. d. 1 9	s. d. 1 9
To places in New South Wales outside 30 mile radius, also Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island	9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 6	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 9	2 9	2 9
To Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	2 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	5 0	5 0	5 0
To South Australia, West Australia, North Australia, Central Australia, Papua, and New Guinea	1 3	2 0	2 9	3 6	3 6	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 3	7 3	7 3

RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAIN RATES N.S.W. (Only).

Miles.	NOT EXCEEDING.																		Each 28 lb. after
	1 lb.	2 lb.	3 lb.	4 lb.	5 lb.	6 lb.	7 lb.	8 lb.	9 lb.	10 lb.	11 lb.	12 lb.	13 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	42 lb.	56 lb.	84 lb.	
25	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
50	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1 1	1 8	2 2	2 6	8
75	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1 3	1 9	2 4	3 1	1 1
100	6	7	8	1 0	1 0	1 2	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	2 2	2 11	3 8	5 4	1 8
125	6	8	10	1 0	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	2 6	3 6	4 6	6 5	1 10
150	6	9	1 0	1 1	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	2 11	4 0	5 2	7 2	2 3
175	6	9	1 0	1 1	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	3 6	4 7	5 9	8 3	2 6
200	6	9	1 0	1 1	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 9	3 8	5 2	6 6	9 2	2 11
250	6	9	1 0	1 1	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	2 11	2 11	2 11	4 7	6 4	8 0	10 8	3 4
300	6	9	1 0	1 1	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 4	3 4	3 4	5 4	7 0	8 8	12 1	3 6
350	6	9	1 0	1 1	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 8	3 8	3 8	5 9	8 0	9 6	12 10	3 8
400	6	9	1 0	1 1	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 10	3 10	3 10	6 4	8 8	10 5	13 7	4 1
500	6	9	1 0	1 1	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 11	3 11	3 11	7 0	9 11	12 1	15 3	4 7
600	6	9	1 0	1 1	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	4 1	4 1	4 1	8 0	10 8	13 7	16 11	5 1
700	6	9	1 0	1 1	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	4 7	4 7	4 7	8 11	10 15	13 8	16 20	5 4

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Yates' General List of Reliable Vegetable Seeds

NOTICE IN REFERENCE TO VARIETIES

The following list of Vegetable Seeds is based on experience of Australasian conditions and gardening requirements extending over a period of over fifty years, and on field tests consistently carried on for well over a quarter of a century at our trial grounds. Modern varieties of Vegetables are in a great many cases selections and highly improved strains of older and inferior types, and considerable care is entailed in the growing of high-grade seeds to keep them up to present standard and to improve on them. We would point out, therefore, that under conditions of soil and season not altogether favourable, varieties may vary from the descriptions in these pages, especially as regards earliness or lateness of season, type and keeping quality. The descriptions are intended to serve as a guide only in the selection of sorts likely to prove most suitable for purposes required. Attention is drawn to Conditions of Sale and Non-Warranty on Page 2.

Yates' Special Value Collections

PACKED IN AIR-TIGHT TINS.

No. 1.—Twelve packets of hardy Vegetable Seeds (our selection), no Peas or Beans included unless specially requested, and 3d. extra allowed for each packet for postage. A copy of Yates' Garden Calendar included **5/-**

No. 2.—For the average home garden this Collection is particularly suited. It contains 23 packets (including Peas and Beans) of well-assorted varieties, and is accompanied by a copy each of Yates' Garden Guide and Yates' Garden Calendar **10/-**

No. 3.—This collection is of specially good value, and contains seeds in sufficient quantity and variety to fill the requirements of a moderate-sized garden. If customers have any special conditions of soil or climate, please mention, and we will select varieties to suit. The Collection comprises 50 packets of a wide range of hardy varieties, also Yates' Garden Guide, Garden Calendar, and Tomato and Onion Booklets **20/-**

VEGETABLE SEEDLINGS

The best advice we can offer is to purchase our reliable seed and raise the plants. When this is not possible, we will be pleased to supply seedlings procured from a reliable source. It is not to be understood that these seedlings are grown from Yates' Seed, nor can we undertake to supply in exactly the varieties listed and described in this Catalogue. Further, we do not accept any responsibility for their truthness to type or variety. As seedlings are highly perishable, we do not send them outside New South Wales, and intending purchasers should give full instructions to avoid delay in transit. Plants supplied at current prices. Carriage extra.

VEGETABLE PACKET PRICES

All standard packets of Yates' Vegetable Seeds are sold at 6d. per packet, as quoted herein (with the exception of a few novelties, etc.), and for good value and for ample sowings this is the packet we recommend.

For those with very small gardens who do not want the large, better-filled packets, we also make up smaller packets of all popular varieties at 3d.

ARTICHOKE

(GLOBE)

A vegetable much esteemed on the Continent. The flower heads are the edible portion, the base of the scales being considered a great delicacy. Sow the seed in nursery beds in spring, transplant the following season into well-manured land, three feet apart. Pkt., 6d.; 3oz., 2/-; 1oz., 4/-

ARTICHOKE

(JERUSALEM)

Entirely distinct from the Globe type, they are very similar to potatoes, and should be cultivated in the same manner. They are grown from tubers which should be planted in the early spring. Available only in June, July and early August. See Yates' Current Price List for prices.

ASPARAGUS

Sow in Spring in nursery beds, and when the plants are large enough, say in the following Winter, transplant into richly prepared beds. These should be made by trenching the ground two feet deep and by richly manuring the land deeply with old stable manure and bone dust. Plant in rows, fifteen inches apart. When the bed is two years old cut the strong and vigorous shoots, and these sparingly at first. An Asparagus bed properly prepared and regularly attended to should last for many years. For full cultural notes see Yates' "Garden Guide" (1/- post free). Cultivation leaflet is also enclosed with each order for Asparagus Roots.

Mary Washington—In America this is considered a very superior variety and to be resistant, to a remarkable degree, to rust or blight. Strong, thick shoots, with deep green buds, and crops well into the hot weather. Seed only available. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/9

Connover's Colossal—An older well-known variety, good large heads.

Roots only (June to Sept.), 1/6 for 12; 2/9 for 25; 10/6 for 100. Carriage extra.

BORECOLE

(SCOTCH KALE OR CURLY GREEN)

Succeeds best in cold climates, where heavy frosts are experienced. Plant in late Summer for Winter use. Treat the same as Cabbage. The foliage makes an excellent vegetable boiled.

Dwarf Green Curled—A small dwarf-growing plant with loose, heavily curled leaves. Somewhat similar to Cabbage. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/-

BEANS

The Bean is an easily-grown, vitamin-giving vegetable, and every gardener should aim to have a patch of Beans coming on regularly for picking. Some prefer the climbing varieties, which certainly provide Beans for a longer period than the dwarf sorts and are especially valuable where garden space is limited. A continued supply of dwarf Beans can be obtained, however, by making small successive sowings.

BEANS IN BULK QUANTITIES.

Market growers and gardeners who use Beans in larger quantities than obtained in our packets should write for our Current Price List, issued monthly. In this quantities are quoted from 1 lb. to 10 bushels, depending on supplies available. Quotations can also be obtained from your local storekeeper.

All bulk quantities are sold in sealed and branded bags.

**Dwarf French Bean
GREEN PODDED.**

GARDEN CULTIVATION—French Beans should be planted in the Spring after all danger of frosts is over, and from then on at intervals throughout the Summer. In warm, sheltered districts, where winters are extremely mild, sowings may also be made in the late Summer and early Autumn months, but they will not stand frost. Dwarf growing varieties are usually planted in rows about 2 ft. apart, allowing 3-4 inches between the plants in the row. All Beans like an open, sunny position, and good, free, open soil. Pods should be kept picked as they lose much of their tasty goodness if used when too old. Beans, generally, respond well to phosphatic manures such as Super-Phosphate or No. 5 Mixed Fertilizer.

Canadian Wonder, Yates' Selected—An excellent cropper. The Beans are usually very much larger than other dwarf sorts. As a "general purpose" bean it cannot be bettered. Undoubtedly the standard variety, and still

BEANS (continued)—

by far the most popular Bean grown. Its only fault is its susceptibility to bacterial blight, to which, however, all varieties are liable, more or less. Our supplies are carefully selected from the cleanest crops available.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); Large pkt., 1/- (post paid 1/4)

Hawkesbury Wonder—Regarded by the Department of Agriculture, Sydney, as an outstanding introduction. They report that it is similar to Tweed Wonder, although slightly earlier, and is resistant to bacterial blight. It produces heavy yields of good quality pods and has given exceptionally good results when planted as an Autumn crop.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.)

New Discovery (or Improved Feltham Prolific)—Also known as The Wonder and Wonderful. The earliest Bean in our list bearing profuse crops of medium-sized, shapely pods of beautiful colour and flavour, if picked at the right stage. Plant is of dwarf habit, and very hardy, being resistant to most diseases. One of the surest croppers in the list.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.)

Brown Beauty—An extremely heavy yielder with long shapely pods, which is now attracting the attention of market gardeners. Matures earlier than Canadian Wonder, but as a rule would not give quite the same long time of cropping. The Beans themselves are of excellent flavour.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.); Large pkt., 1/- (post paid 1/3)

Emperor William—Broad pods, tender and good flavoured. Best suited for cool districts.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.)

Tweed Wonder—A selection from Canadian Wonder made by the N.S.W. Dept. of Agriculture. Very similar to Canadian Wonder, except that the pods are a little shorter.

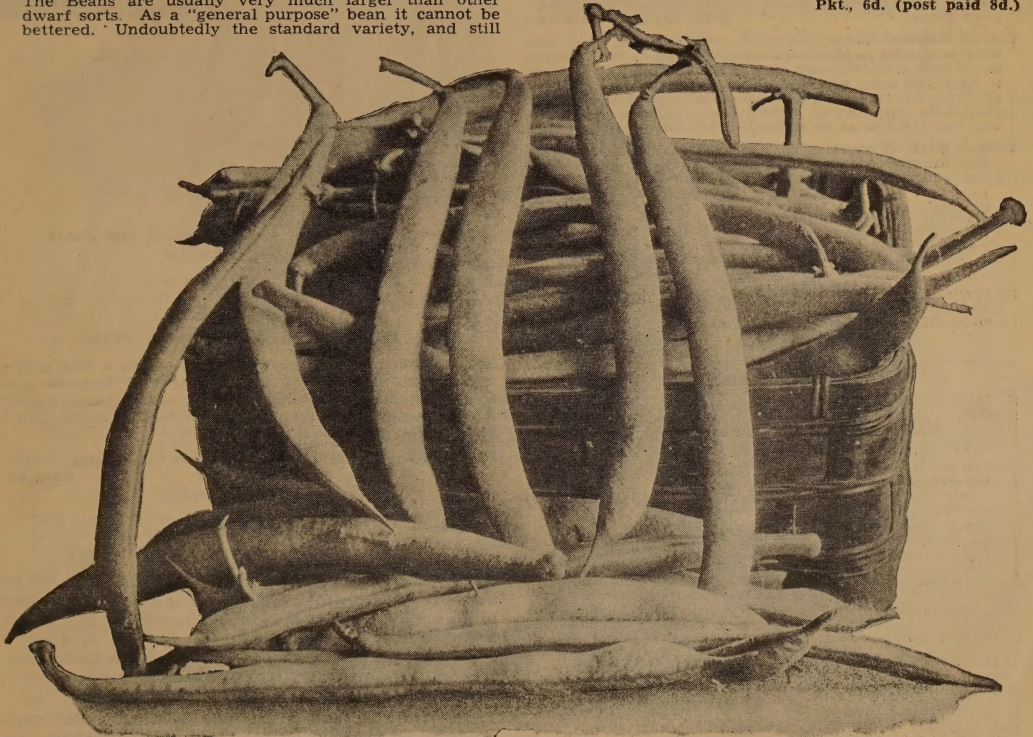
Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.)

Staley's Surprise—A very long slender podded variety, rather inclined to curl. A heavy cropper, and for home use, as well as for market, has considerable merit, particularly for Autumn planting in Queensland.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.)

Haricot—Can be used as any other French Bean, or allowed to mature and be cooked in dry state.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.)



Canadian Wonder Beans.

BEANS (continued)—

Butter or Wax Bean
GOLDEN PODDED

CULTIVATION—Treat just the same as Dwarf French Beans.

Startler (Dwarf)—Very heavy cropper; round, fleshy pods which are practically stringless and beautifully tender and well flavoured if not allowed to get too old. In our trials this is the best all-round Wax Bean.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.)

Climbing or Runner Bean

CULTIVATION—Sow same time as Dwarf French Beans but Climbing Beans require more room and are best grown in rows, 4-6 ft. apart, allowing the rows, if possible, to run north and south. Provide stakes, trellis, wire netting or other support as soon as the plants are 2-3 inches above the surface.

Yates' Epicure (Ever-bearing Stringless)—Every home gardener should have a row of this variety. Very large pickings can be made over a long period. They are fleshy, stringless and of excellent flavour. A support, such as wire netting, is all that is necessary.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.)

Kentucky Wonder—Somewhat similar to Yates' Epicure, but not so flat, and the pods are more fleshy; very tender; carries wonderful crops.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.)

Golden Harvest (or Glory of Summer)—An early variety with large almost round pods up to 10 inches long. Hardy and of excellent flavour. Preferred by some to Kentucky Wonder.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.)

Snake Bean—Also called Asparagus Bean. Bears long, narrow, stringless pods up to 18 inches long, which must be used young. A very successful variety, in tropical climates, where other Beans are not at their best. Supplies short.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 7d.)

Scarlet Runner—These thrive in cool climates; they also crop very well in North Queensland sown in the Autumn for Winter use. If, when they are flowering, the weather is very hot they are apt to drop their flowers without setting. Apart from their use as a vegetable, they are extremely ornamental. They are really a perennial, but best treated as an annual.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.)

Tongan Bean—Sometimes called "Poor Man's Bean." Produces immense quantities of large flat Beans which make good eating. Perennial in mild climates.

Pkt., 6d. (post free)

Madagascar Bean—Should not be planted in climates colder than Sydney. They will stand any amount of heat. Plant the Beans from 8 to 12 inches apart, as they are vigorous growers, and in mild climates perennial.

Pkt., 6d. (post free)

New Guinea "Butter Bean"—Not a Bean, but a vigorous climbing gourd with very long fruit which, when young, can be sliced and cooked like beans or treated as marrow.

Pkt., 6d. (post free)

Lima Bean

Suitable only for warm climates with a long growing season. Picked young they can be sliced like French Beans, shelled like Broad Beans, or used dry as Haricot. Pods are short and wide.

Tall Large Seeded—A climbing variety requiring stakes. Large Padded Bush—Dwarf growing type.

Each: Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.)

Broad Bean

All Carriage Extra.

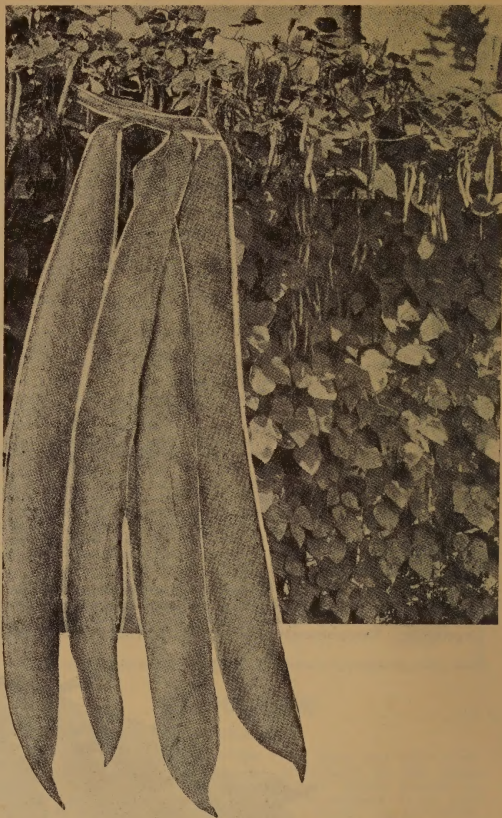
These Beans thrive best in strong tenacious soil with plenty of lime, but they will grow almost anywhere. Sow any time during Autumn and Winter, and (in cold climates) in the Spring. At flowering stage pinch the tops back to encourage setting.

Early Long Pod (Leviathan)—The standard variety; a hardy sort, and under general average conditions will give the largest and most certain yield.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.)

Cole's Dwarf Prolific—A fine variety which grows only about 2 feet high. It is particularly suited to small kitchen gardens.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.)



For heavy crops over a long period, few Beans equal Epicure.

BROCCOLI

(CAULIFLOWER OR HEADING TYPE)

Recommended for cold climates experiencing a long growing season. Sow during late Spring and Summer and treat the same as Cauliflower. They will head in during the following Winter and Spring. In most districts Yates' Phenomenal Cauliflower is preferable.

Late White—A very late form of the Cauliflower family.

Pkt., 6d.

BROCCOLI

(SPROUTING OR NON-HEADING TYPE)

A very succulent vegetable from which pickings can be made for several weeks. It has a branching habit similar to the Cauliflower, but each branch terminates in a tender green shoot. The centre is ready for use in about 4 months. Cultivation is similar but easier than Cauliflower. Well worth trying in any district where Cabbages or Cauliflowers can be grown.

Yates' Green Sprout—A carefully selected stock. Considered by many to be one of the finest vegetables for the home gardener.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 2/-

BEET

Beet will succeed in most soils. Sow in Spring and Summer, in rows 9 ins. apart, and afterwards thin out to 4 or 5 inches between the plants. They should not be allowed to grow too large and, if pulled while still young, they will cut up into tender rings of deep red flesh.

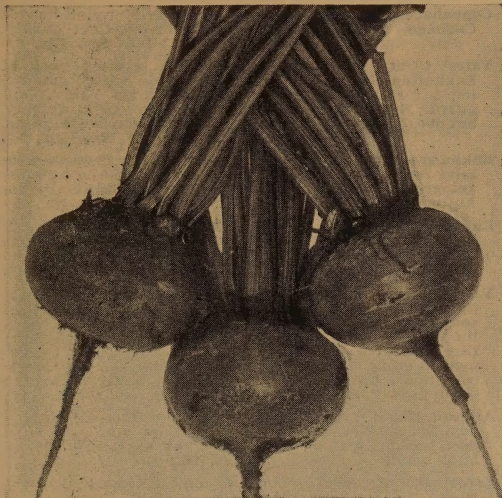
Note re 1/- minimum.—When ordered by weight we do not supply less than 1/- worth of any one variety of Vegetable Seeds. Therefore, the minimum quantities that may be ordered of the following are: Beet, 2 oz.; Parsnip, Radish, Spinach, Sweet Corn, Turnips (cheap varieties), Swede Turnip, all $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Yates' Derwent Globe (Improved Crimson Globe)—A very popular home garden Beet. It matures a little later than Turnip-Rooted and Yates' Obelisk. The flesh is deep blood red and almost free of any zoning. Excellent flavour. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 2oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/9

Yates' Turnip-Rooted (Selected Early Flat Egyptian)—A very early variety, and a favourite for warm climates. Roots are of the flat shallow type with nice smooth skin and strong tops. Our stock is of exceptional quality. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 2oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/6

Yates' Obelisk—A Yates' introduction (originated at the Timperley Trial Grounds of our English House). Long cylindrical roots allow cutting with practically no waste. The flesh is tender, deep red and of beautiful flavour. Recommended to all home gardeners.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 2oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/9



Beet—Early Wonder.

Early Wonder (Rapid Red)—Roots slightly flattened globe shape. Fair colour, and smooth skinned. Very early. Used as an early market variety, but we consider Derwent Globe better for home growers owing to its finer texture. Pkt., 6d.; 2oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/6

Silver Spinach Beet

This is grown for the leaves, which make an excellent dish cooked like Spinach, or the midribs of the leaves are boiled and served with melted butter. Splendid Summer vegetable. Pull the outer leaves when they are fit, and the plant will continue to crop, especially if kept well watered.

Lucullus—Light green foliage, much "blistered" or crumpled, borne on thick greeny white leaf stem.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 2oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/6

Dark Green Broadribbed—Dark green foliage of smooth appearance, carried on broad white stems, upright growth. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 2oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/6

Fordhook Giant—A newer variety which combines the dark green colour of the Broadribbed with the attractive crumpled foliage of the Lucullus. Recommended for market growers. Pkt., 6d.; 2oz., 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1/6



Silver Beet—Dark Green Broadribbed.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Rapidly becoming popular in districts where they have not been previously grown. Require heavy frosts to impart the tenderness and flavour to the Sprouts. Cultivation is the same as for Cabbage, and sowings should be made from January to March. As the Sprouts form, yellow ragged leaves should be pulled off the lower stems.

Yates' Champion—A strain selected from many tests as the best for Australian conditions.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4/3



Brussels Sprouts.

CABBAGE

Attention is directed to the Conditions of Sale and Non-Warranty on page 2. The following descriptions are intended as a guide only. If grown out of proper season for the particular district, or if conditions be unfavourable, Cabbage may vary from types described.

Cabbages do best on a deeply worked and highly manured soil. They may be sown during the greater part of the year, the main planting being made in late Summer and Autumn. Sow in seed beds, and, when large enough, plant out in rows 18 inches apart, and 18 inches between the plants. The Drumhead and other large varieties will require a little more room than this. For private gardens in the cool season of the year we recommend the smaller-headed early varieties as the most delicate flavoured and tenderest table Cabbages. The round-headed varieties like Earliball, Vanguard and Utility, being compact, may be planted much closer together than the Drumhead and Succession types.

(E) First Early Variety.

(SE) Second Early Variety.

(MC) Medium Early or Maincrop Variety.

(L) Late Variety.

Yates' Select Succession (MC)—A fine long standing variety of the large flat-headed type. Matures in about 4 months from planting out and is an exceptionally fine strain of Succession. It will heart well into the late Spring. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 2/-; 1lb., 6/-

Henderson's Succession (Peter Henderson's Grown Stock)—This seed is imported direct from the originator (Peter Henderson and Co.), and only this seed is supplied under this name. A shade earlier and smaller than Yates' Select Succession and is popular with some market growers. When this strain is required, please specify Henderson's. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/-; 1oz., 4/-; 1lb., 11/-

Yates' Early Drumhead (Derwent Re-Selected) (MC)—About two weeks later than Succession and very hardy in cold weather. Matures in about 4 months and produces flat solid heads and blue-green foliage. Stands up well to transit. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 2/-; 1lb., 6/-



Cabbage—Select Succession.

Yates' First Early Improved (E)—A finer and smaller section of the Sugarloaf type. Conical heads are tender and sweet with very little centre stalk. Our earliest and surest hearting Cabbage. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 2/-; 1lb., 6/-

Yates' Vanguard (E)—A good marketable Cabbage and excellent for the home gardener as well. It is capable of hearting in the late Spring and early Summer. Matures in about 3 months. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 2/6; 1lb., 7/6

Early Jersey Wakefield (E)—A splendid very early pointed Cabbage; excellent flavour. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/9; 1lb., 5/-

St. John's Day, Select Improved (MC)—A large "Drumhead" variety; very leafy and now generally superseded by Yates' Select Succession and Yates' Early Drumhead. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d. (Bulk quantity prices on application.)



Cabbage—First Early Improved.

CABBAGE (continued)—

Copenhagen Market (SE)—A fine early round-headed Cabbage, with solid compact heart of excellent quality. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/-; 1lb., 6/-

Yates' Utility (SE)—In our trials this selected stock of Enkhuizen Glory is an early mid-season variety, maturing a fortnight to three weeks later than Yates' Vanguard. Heads are of good size, round, hard and weighty, but does best when planted to mature in the late Autumn. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 2/6; 1lb., 7/6

Enkhuizen Glory (SE)—An early mid-season Cabbage with solid round head which carries well. Favoured by market growers in many districts of N.S.W., especially for Autumn planting. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/-; 1lb., 6/-

Enfield Market (MC)—A fine conical-headed medium early sort, good flavour, an excellent Spring hearting Cabbage for cool climates, where it is usually sown February to April. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.

Yates' Earliball (Golden Acre) (E)—Earliness and uniformity of type have been particularly stressed in this special selection from the Golden Acre strain, and we find it the earliest of the round varieties. Hard, crisp and tender heads; compact growth, very early. Can be depended on as a sure, even cropper under any reasonable conditions. One of the finest Cabbages in our list for the home grower. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 2/3; 1lb., 6/6

Allhead (MC)—Originally introduced by Burpee. A very popular, sure-heading sort, compact growth, with large deep heads, rather flat on top; of excellent quality. Mid. season. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/9; 1lb., 5/-

Savoy Drumhead (L)—For use only in cold districts, where the frosts make the foliage tender and sweet; sow in Summer. When properly grown is a remarkably tender and tasty Cabbage, and very sure heading. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/3

Yates' Mammoth Late Drumhead (L)—One of the hardest Maincrop Cabbages we list for sowing in the cooler districts, hearting in well under the most adverse conditions, being six weeks later than Early Drumhead. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/-; 1lb., 5/9

Prize Red (L)—Reddish-purple colour, solid, compact hearts; mostly used for pickling. Does best in cold climates. Pkt., 6d.

CHINESE OR CELERY CABBAGE

Entirely distinct in type to any of the ordinary Cabbages. An easily grown vegetable for the home garden. The midribs are used like Celery or the whole plant may be cooked like ordinary Cabbage. Sow at intervals from February onwards. Often used as first-class green stuff for poultry.

Pe-Tsai—An early heading sort. Light green, rather tall, narrow heads. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/9

Wong-Bok—A standard heavy cropper, folding in well, with darker green, shorter and more compact head. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/3

CAPE GOOSEBERRY

Sow in Spring, when danger from frost is over, and when large enough, plant out two or three feet apart in any ordinary garden soil. For cultivation, see Tomato, to which it is akin.

Common Small Fruited—This variety is not as large as the next variety, but is a great favourite on account of its excellent flavour and suitability for eating raw.

Pkt., 6d.; 4oz., 2/-; 1oz., 4/-; 1lb., 11/-

Golden Nugget—Produces very large yellow fruit which is unsurpassed for cooking and for jam and preserves, but is not suitable for eating raw.

Pkt., 6d.; 4oz., 2/6; 1oz., 3/9; 1oz., 7/6

CAPSICUM

See Pepper.

CARROT

Sow regularly throughout the year except in cold climates, when Spring and early Summer plantings are best. Plant in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and when large enough thin to 3 or 4 inches between the plants. The short varieties are best for shallow soils. Carrots are much sweeter and more tender when half-grown. All varieties are apt to become coarse and lose flavour if left to grow too large.

Market growers are asked to note that owing to adverse cropping conditions some varieties of Carrots may be in short supply during this season. Full particulars of kinds available are shown in our Current Price List issued monthly, or we will gladly advise on receipt of your application.

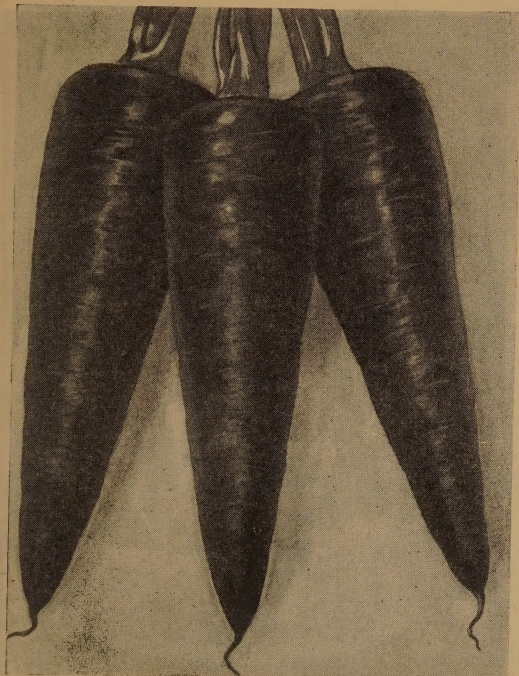
A newcomer of interest to market growers is the Danvers Half Long type which should specially appeal to those who like the Chantenay variety.

Chantenay (Red Cored)—A stump-rooted half-long variety.

Very thick at the shoulder and shows only a small red core surrounded by bright orange scarlet flesh. A leading variety for market growers and excellent for the home garden. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/6

Long Intermediate (or St. Valery)—A long-pointed variety of the finest quality. Splendid for maincrop and an old favourite.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/-



Carrot—Yates' Half-Long.

CARROT (continued)—

Early Horn (Short Horn)—Popular in all home gardens because it is so quick to mature. Fine-grained reddish flesh which is sweet and tender. Splendid for shallow soils.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/6

Manchester Table (Scarlet Nantes)—Half-long, cylindrical in shape and stump-rooted. It is early maturing and easily pulled. We consider it the best flavoured of all the Carrots. It has no yellow core, and is exceptionally tender. An excellent home garden sort.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/6

Yates' Half-Long—An easily grown Carrot of good length and with a shapely tapering root. It cooks delightfully tender and is of good colour.

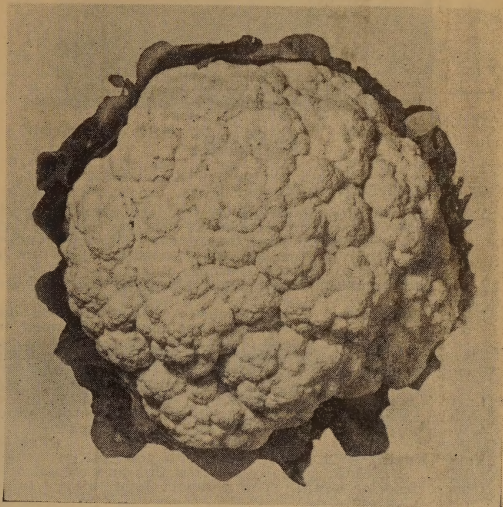
Pkt., 6d.

Danvers Half-Long—Midway between Chantenay and the Long Intermediate (St. Valery) types. Heavy cropper and good tops. Mid-season in time of maturity. Bulk quantities only.

1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/-

Oxheart (Guerande)—A very heavy cropping sort for table, also for stock purposes. Shape quite short and very thick-set and stump-rooted. Colour is a bright orange-scarlet, rather large core.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 1/9



Cauliflower—Yates' Phenomenal.

CAULIFLOWER

The secret of growing Cauliflowers, say experienced growers, is water and manure. By applying plenty of both, the plants are allowed to grow without check, which is essential to the growing of successful crops. The sowing season commences about mid-Summer and extends to early Autumn in most districts. In cold climates with mild Summers, early Spring sowings are usually possible. Growers should be guided by local experience.

CAULIFLOWERS AS A COMMERCIAL CROP.

Seasonal variations, as every grower knows, can largely affect the yield of a crop, but in normal seasons they are usually very profitable. The descriptions here are intended to serve only as a guide to the selection of varieties likely to be most suitable. Attention is directed to Conditions of Sale and Non-Warranty on page 2.

Yates' Phenomenal Early—Usually matures in about 4 months from planting out. Good large-sized heads of close-grained flowers of splendid colour. Semi-self protecting habit. Now regarded as one of the foremost four months' Cauliflowers.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/9; 1oz., 3/-; 1oz., 6/-; 1lb., 20/-

Yates' Phenomenal Five Months—Self-protecting habit and strong vigorous foliage. Closely grained white hearts which have proved quick sellers on the market. An improved strain.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/9; 1oz., 4/3; 1oz., 7/6; 1lb., 25/-



Selecting and "Rogueing" Our New Phenomenal
Twelveweeks.

CAULIFLOWER (continued)—

Yates' Phenomenal Maincrop—A standard maincrop variety maturing in about six months. Its qualities are very much appreciated in the Cauliflower growing district, Bathurst, N.S.W. Because of its hardness has proved reliable even in difficult seasons.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/9; 1/2oz., 3/-; 1oz., 6/-; 1lb., 20/-.

Yates' Phenomenal Twelveweeks—A selection from our own Trial Grounds where it has always produced its flowers within 12 weeks of planting out. Although not large, they have a deep, fine grain and good colour. Outstanding introduction.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/6; 1/2oz., 3/9; 1oz., 7/6; 1lb., 25/-.

Early Green Glazed—Favoured in the more arid inland districts. The glossy green foliage indicates resistance to aphids. Not recommended for moist climates.

Pkt., 6d.

Yates' Nugget—A 4 months' type with good self-protecting habit. We have carefully selected this and regard ours as a superior strain. The compact habit allows fairly close planting.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 3/3; 1/2oz., 5/-; 1oz., 10/-; 1lb., 30/-.

Yates' Green Sprout Broccoli—For full particulars of this very fine vegetable, see page 6.

CELERY

There are now several methods of Celery culture, but for the home garden the practice of putting cardboard cylinders or any similar device around the stalks for blanching is still the easiest. A leaflet on Celery Culture is available free on request. Sowings are usually made from November to February, although August sowings are often attempted to take advantage of a better market. Well-grown Celery plants should be ready for transplanting in 8 to 10 weeks. Neglected or badly grown plants may take 3 or 4 months. Therefore, plant in well manured soil to keep them moving.

White Plume—Splendid, tender, self-blanching. Dwarf compared with late Winter varieties, and requires much less earthing up.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/9; 1lb., 5/-.

Solid White (Giant Pascal)—Excellent late variety. One of the best of the English large white-stemmed varieties. Produces broad sticks of sweet flavour.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/9; 1lb., 5/-.

Golden Self-Blanching (Re-Selected and Improved Strain)—Thick, solid stalks of a rich golden colour. Best for the home garden and favoured by numerous commercial growers. Sweet flavoured stalks.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/6; 1/2oz., 3/-; 1lb., 10/-.

South Australian White—Widely grown in S.A. for interstate metropolitan markets. Vigorous, rather coarse, although some growers report it slightly more resistant to disease than other sorts, and carries well.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6; 1oz., 3/-; 1lb., 10/-.

CELERY (continued)—

Soup Celery (Non-Germinating)—The seed is used for flavouring or for making celery "tea." 1lb., 1/6; 1lb., 4/6 (Special quotations for quantities.)

CHICORY

This is grown mainly for its root, which when dried and prepared, is used as a substitute for or an addition to coffee. The young leaves produced by forcing the grown roots make an excellent salad, which is delicious when served with dressing. Sow seed in the Spring and treat in a similar manner to Parsnip. Large rooted.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-.

CHOKO

Tubers, 1/- each, post free. Available throughout June, July and August.

A tender, marrow-like vine, only suitable for warm climates. Produces an edible fruit, similar in taste to a vegetable marrow, in very large numbers. Plant in Spring. They are vigorous-growing plants, and do best when allowed to ramble over a trellis or fence.

CRESS

Although both Curled (or Garden Cress) and Water Cress are used for similar purposes, such as salads, sandwiches, etc., there is a pronounced difference botanically and in their growth. Curled Cress is a very rapid grower and the seed germinates within 2 or 3 days. It is usually grown with Mustard and the young leaves are cut when about 2 or 3 inches high. Water Cress needs a continuous supply of water and roots can be established in shallow creeks or any ground kept sodden by running water or springs. It is also grown in some shady spots in barrels or boxes, the soil in which is plentifully supplied with water.

Curled (or Garden Cress).

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1lb., 1/-.

Water Cress.

Pkt., 6d.



Celery—Golden Self-Blanching.



Cucumber—Early Fortune.

CUCUMBER

A leaflet on Cucumber culture is available free on request. The descriptions given here are for guidance only in choosing suitable varieties. Ultimate results necessarily depend on climatic conditions and soil variations. Sow when the soil is warm and danger from frost is over, in groups 4 ft. apart each way, in rows spaced 3 to 4 ft. apart, with plants 2 ft. apart.

Yates' Crystal Apple—A remarkably fine strain of white-skinned apple-shaped type, showing no trace of yellow. It keeps its crisp eating qualities well, and produces a heavy crop on a compact and vigorous vine. The fruit is remarkably regular in size, allowing more efficient grading. For best quality, pick and use before maturity.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/9; 1lb., 5/-
Apple Shaped—Round variety, very prolific and sweet flavoured. The apple types are considered more digestible than the ordinary sorts. This variety is undoubtedly one of the finest sorts for the home garden. For best flavour pick just as yellow markings appear on skin.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/3

Yates' Mammoth Apple—A new strain of the popular apple-shaped class and of similar shape, but in size it grows almost twice as large. Skin nearly white, turning yellow as fruit ages, although it does not lose its fresh appearance until it is past maturity.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/8; 1oz., 3/-; 1lb., 10/- (Supplies ex-
hausted available about May, 1941.)

Short Green (Kirby Staygreen)—An early dark green Cucumber, with short fruit, very vigorous and productive. Blunt-ended, retains dark colour well, and is a promising market garden sort.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/3

Early Fortune—A particularly fine Cucumber of the White Spine type, differing from our Improved White Spine in that it is slightly longer, rather more tapering, and the colour is a rich dark green which lasts well. Early, very productive. Flesh white, firm and crisp, with very few seeds. In our opinion this is the finest long variety grown.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/3

Improved White Spine—The fruit is of medium length, thick and solid, with rather blocky ends—thus it packs and carries well. Light to medium green in colour; very prolific. We like Early Fortune in preference to this, as it has a much better colour.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/3

Long Green—A well-known and well-favoured sort for general use. It is very prolific, medium late, and very hardy. The fruit grows about 12 to 14 inches long, is slightly marked and tapering. Colour, dark green; flesh white and firm. Recommended as a large green cucumber.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/3

African Cucumber (Horned)—Very prolific. When fully ripe, the skin turns brilliant orange and the inside is juicy like a passion fruit; with sugar it has a most delicious flavour. Thrives in hot climates.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/6

CUCUMBER (continued)—

Gherkins

(Or Pickling Cucumbers)

Whilst the fruits of most Cucumbers are suitable for pickling at a very young stage, the two following varieties are the ones mostly used for the purpose. The fruits should be picked when about 1½ to 2 inches long.

Heinz Pickling—A very popular variety.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/3

West India—Oval-shaped prickly type.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/6

CYPHOMANDRA

(TREE TOMATO)

A sub-tropical and very ornamental shade-giving shrub. The attractive flowers are followed by a crop of Tomato-like fruit, the flavour of which resembles a Guava. Thrives in climates similar to and warmer than Sydney. Pkt., 1/-

EGG PLANT

Almost identical in cultivation to Tomato. Never allow more than 6 to 8 fruit to mature on one plant. Sow in the late Spring and plant out 18 inches to 2 feet apart.

New York Spineless (Purple)—A standard sort. For home and market garden. Large, handsome, dark purple fruit.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/9; 1oz., 3/6; 1lb., 11/-
Black Beauty—Rather earlier than New York Spineless, with fruit thicker and broader in shape. The colour is an intense glossy dark purple. Notable for the way it retains this colour.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/9; 1oz., 3/6; 1lb., 11/-

ENDIVE

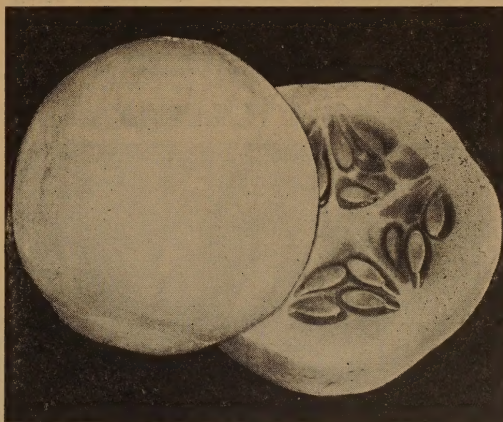
Treat the same as Lettuce. It is used like Lettuce for salads. When nearly full grown, tie up or cover with a slate to blanch the leaves. Endive is grown quite successfully in the tropical Pacific Islands and we recommend customers in the tropics to give it a place in their gardens.

Green Curled—Dense heads, with divided or curly leaves of bright green colour, blanching readily to creamy white.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-

Full Heart Batavian—Forms a well-blanching heart of folded broad leaves. A distinct improvement on older types.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-



Cucumber—Crystal Apple.

GARLIC

See page 16.

GHERKINS

See Cucumber.

GRANADILLA

A large variety of Passion Vine, suitable for semi-tropical climates. The fruit, when ripe, resembles the Passion Fruit in flavour, but is even more luscious. Suitable for outdoor cultivation in semi-tropical climates only.

Pkt., 1/-

HERBS (FOR FLAVOURING)

Sow in the Spring or in Autumn where Winters are mild, in sheltered seed beds or boxes. When about 2 inches high transplant out leaving 3-4 inches between the plants. They can be used green or picked when in full bloom, dried and stored away for future use in airtight containers.

Thyme, 1oz., 2/-; Sage (pkts. only); Marjoram (pkts. only).
Each: Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.

Roots, 6d. bundle (carriage extra).
Mint (roots only), 6d. bundle.

HORSE RADISH

Roots only available. These should be planted about 18 inches apart in a deep hole which will allow the top of the root to be covered with about 2 inches of soil. Leave undisturbed for about 6 months and then lift as required. Grated roots are used as a condiment.

Roots (only), per bundle, 2/- (carriage extra).

KOHL RABI (TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE)

Sow in the late Summer and Autumn in a seed bed. When large enough, usually in six weeks or so, they may be transplanted into a well-manured bed, setting the plants eight to ten inches apart. They are usually ready three or four months later, and are best used when half grown. Kohl Rabi is a vegetable intermediate between the Cabbage and Turnip, and combines the flavour of both.

Early Purple—The most popular variety. The uncooked roots are a purplish colour, and when cooked have an excellent sweet flavour.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/3; 1lb., 4/-

Early Green—Not quite so mild in flavour as the purple sort, but growing in popularity.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/3; 1lb., 4/-

LEEK

Sow early in Spring and Summer, and afterwards transplant in rows twelve or fifteen inches apart into deep soil which cannot be too highly manured. It is a good plan to plant them in a trench like Celery; they can then be more easily watered and blanched. Keep watered during dry weather, if with liquid manure so much the better. When the plants have attained a good size, draw the soil about them to blanch the stems; this also causes mildness of flavour. The blanched lower part of the leaves constitutes the vegetable, the green or upper part usually being discarded.

Musselburgh—The best variety for general use.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d. (No Bulk Supplies Available.)



*Yates' Imperial Lettuce (Black Seeded)—
The best variety for general purposes.*

LETTUCE

A leaflet on Lettuce culture is available free on request. The essentials for successful cultivation are water and manure. The plants should be stimulated throughout their growth with either liquid manure or liquid Nitrate of Soda—1oz. to a gallon of water. Sowings can be made in rows, and the young seedlings afterwards thinned out, from about 6 to 12 inches apart according to the size of the variety. There are two main types. The Crisp Curled Cabbage sorts are the most popular, and the latest introduction among these is Yates' Imperial Black Seeded. The Butter-head types are favoured in warm districts, but are not nearly so popular as the above.

Yates' Imperial (Black Seeded)—Further rigid tests with Lettuce proved this variety to be a splendid introduction. For all but the coldest climates it can be used for sowing the whole year around, and has earned a reputation for its ability to stand the heat. The hearts are exceptionally large and the leaves an attractive deep green.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.

Yates' Imperial (White Seeded)—Another Lettuce of the Imperial "family." It is favoured by some gardeners who find it does well in their particular locality. The leaves have the typical crinkliness of the Imperial Lettuce and are of good colour. In most districts, however, the Imperial Black Seeded will be found the most suitable.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.

Imperial D—A splendid large Lettuce with attractive green foliage. Mainly grown for Winter use, especially in cold climates.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/3

Many market growers prefer some particular strain of the several Imperial types of Lettuce now available, and for them we stock, in addition to the above, the following. These are not of special interest to the home gardener and not usually carried in stock by our packet distributors.

Imperial F—A good Summer Lettuce with attractive foliage.

1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/3

Imperial 615—Favoured by many commercial growers for Winter use.

1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/3

Imperial 847 (Black Seeded)—Withstands the hot weather better than most varieties and shows promise for commercial growers.

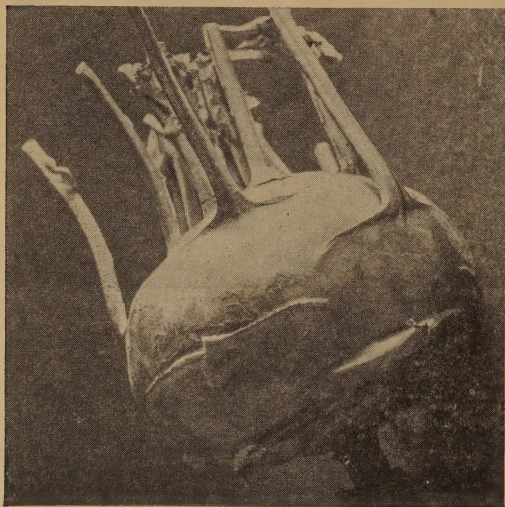
1oz., 1/9; 1lb., 5/-

New York (Neapolitan) (Crisp Curled)—Also known as "Drumhead" and "Webb's Wonderful." Favoured for its crisp large heads and dark green foliage. Used for Winter and Summer plantings.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/3

Mignonette (Crisp Curled)—Compact plants, deep green foliage shaded brown. Firm globular heads and almost white hearts. Withstands heat better than most sorts.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/3; 1lb., 4/-



Kohl Rabi.



Marrow—Long White Bush.

LETTUCE (continued)—

Green Mignonette—In some cases this is superseding the ordinary Mignonette because of the absence of the brown tinge in the leaves. Otherwise it has much the same qualities, being very crisp and tender. All home gardeners should try it. For either Summer or Winter.

Yates' Iceberg (Champion Cabbage) (Crisp Curled)—One of the largest varieties; stands well without bolting to seed, forms large, compact, crisp heads, well blanched and tender; leaves very crinkled, with a light pink edging. An excellent all-round variety, extremely hardy, hearting in under very adverse conditions.

American Summer (Hanson) (Crisp Curled)—A fine, hardy variety, standing hot conditions very well. Forms large, firm hearts, thick leaves, slightly crinkled, blanched and a light green colour; a favourite for the warmer months.

All-Year-Round (Butterhead)—An excellent sort of the Butterhead type, light green, hearts well folded and beautifully blanched; a splendid sure hearting variety.

Tom Thumb (Butterhead)—A miniature variety of the Butterhead type, and recommended only for the tropics, where other varieties fail to head. Quick-growing and an attractive green colour.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6; 1lb., 4/3

For Tropical Climates

In the cool season almost any of the varieties should do well, but in the hotter months, sorts most likely to be successful are **Tom Thumb**, **Mignonette**, **All-Year-Round**, **Green Mignonette**.

Paris White Cos—Used only in hot tropical climates.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6



Custard Marrow.

MARROWS

These require similar cultivation to Cucumber and other vine crops, a leaflet on which will be posted free on request. There are two types—**Bush**, on which the fruit is produced around the centre of the plants, or **Running** types which have similar growth to Pumpkins. They are not good keepers and the fruits must be used soon after picking. Summer Squashes are also similar to Marrow and descriptions of these will be found on page 22.

Bush or Non-running Varieties

Long White Fruited Bush—Typical long Marrow shape and produces a heavy crop of fruit radiating from the centre of the plants.

Long Green Fruited Bush—Similar to the above but with dark green fruit which shows a yellow stripe as it ripens. Excellent flavour.

Zucchini—Very early to mature and bears a good crop of dark green fruit of outstanding flavour. Well worth trying.

Custard Marrow—Medium size round fruit with scalloped edge. The colour is golden yellow and the flesh has an excellent flavour. Very prolific.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/9

Running or Vining Varieties

Long Cream Running—Yields a heavy crop of long cream-coloured Marrows of excellent flavour.

Long Green Running—A "dry" Marrow of excellent flavour. Green skin with lighter markings.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/3



Rigid selection of many hundreds of varieties of Lettuce ensures the production of the finest seed.

WATER MELON

A leaflet on Water Melon culture is available free on request. Time of sowing and general cultivation is almost identical as for Rock Melons and Cucumbers.

Early Yates—This is still the earliest Water Melon and recognised by both the market and home gardener to be quite equal in quality to most of the later sorts. It is ready about 3 weeks before most Melons and fruits weigh from 14 to 20 lbs. The skin is mottled light green and the deep red flesh is encased by only very thin rind.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/6; 1lb., 3/3

Klondyke Special—An excellent new strain for the home garden or local market. Our trials indicate this to be the sweetest and most sugary of any Water Melon yet introduced. Skin is light green with irregular dark green stripes; delightful flavour.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/3; 1lb., 3/3

Yates' Market Wonder—An improved form of the ever-popular Kleckley Sweets. The rind is dark green with rich red flesh. In our trials it usually produces the largest fruit which is a cylindrical shape and makes splendid eating.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/3

Sugarstick—Large oblong maincrop Melon with greyish skin and red sugary flesh.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/3

Hawkesbury Wilt-Resistant—An improved strain of Sugarstick. Shows remarkable resistance to dry weather and because of its wilt-resistance we thoroughly recommend it. Almost identical to Sugarstick in shape and other qualities.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/3

Tom Watson—A fine large dark green Melon, with bright pink sweet flesh. Excellent carrying variety, and one of the best for market.

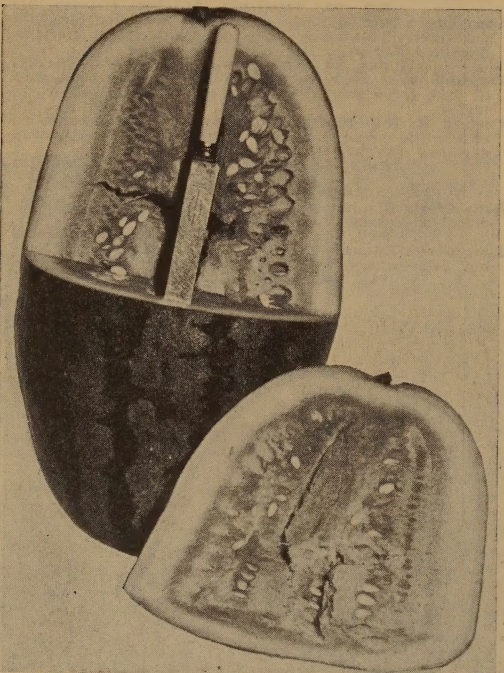
Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/3

Kleckley Sweets—Dark green, long Melon. Crimson flesh, medium to large size. Sweet, distinctive flavour. A very popular sort.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/3

Cole's Early—An early medium-sized nearly round Melon; bright red sweet flesh, very thin dark green rind, striped lighter shades. Rather brittle.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/3



Water Melon—Florida Favourite.

WATER MELON (continued)—

Cuban Queen—One of the largest Melons grown. It is oblong in form and a general favourite; flesh red and thin, but tough rind.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/3

Cannon Ball—A round medium-sized variety for the home garden. Crisp, juicy pink flesh of a delightful sugary flavour; thin creamy coloured rind, rather brittle; keeps well.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/3

Golden Honey (Champagne)—The best of the yellow fleshed Melons and a most excellent eating variety. Oblong shaped. Dark green, striped darker.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/3

Halbert Honey—A fine medium early Melon for the home garden. Long and cylindrical in shape, deep green rind with fine veins, rich red flesh.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/3

Ice Cream (White Seeded)—A general favourite, scarlet flesh, thin rind, oblong and luscious. Very productive.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/3

Florida Favourite—Main crop, good carrying long shaped variety, rind light green with mottled stripes of darker green; crimson flesh with a delicious flavour.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/3

Mixed Water Melons—To suit customers who grow for domestic use only, we offer a mixture of selected varieties.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/3

PRESERVING MELON

Citron (Red Seeded)—Fruit round, dark green striped and marbled. Usually considered the best variety for jam making, having nice firm flesh.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/-

Pie (Green Seeded)—Fruit almost identical with preceding variety except for seeds.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 1/6

MUSHROOM SPAWN

A leaflet on the culture of Mushroom Spawn will be sent free on request, and Yates' Garden Guide also contains very thorough information on this all-important subject. The main thing in Mushroom culture is that the Spawn be grown in places where the temperature can be kept down within close limits (about 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit). Autumn and Winter are usually the most suitable planting seasons.

Supplies of Australian-made Mushroom Spawn in brick form are kept regularly in stock. These bricks are made by an expert and will be found the ideal method from which to grow Mushrooms. Bricks are available at 1/6 each, postage extra (approximate weight 10 ozs.). Each brick is sufficient for planting about 8 to 10 sq. ft.

We also stock "Mas" Mushroom Spawn in cartons as follows—

Sufficient to plant 10 sq. ft., 3/6 (4/- post paid N.S.W., Vic., Qld.; 4/6 post paid Sth. Aus., W. Aus.).

Sufficient to plant 20 sq. ft., 5/- (5/9 post paid N.S.W.; 6/- post paid Vic., Tas. and Qld.; 6/3 post paid Sth. Aus., W. Aus.).

ROCK MELON

(ALSO CALLED MUSK MELON)

The cultivation of this fruit is very similar to Water Melons and Cucumbers, a leaflet on which will be sent free on request. They require a warm climate where there are at least six frost-free months between early Spring and late Autumn.

Rocky Ford (Netted Gem)—The attractive medium-sized fruits are beautifully netted and excellent for marketing because they carry well. The flesh is green and has a most delicious flavour. Very prolific.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/4

Hales Best—The size of this Melon and the delicious flavour of the flesh have made it a popular market and home garden sort. It is heavily netted over an attractive salmon pink skin.

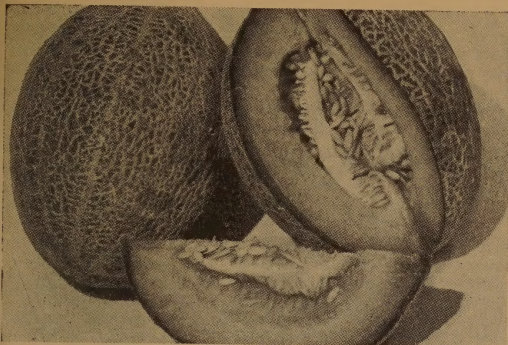
Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/4

Hales Best Mildew Resistant No. 45—A promising new selection which has already been successful in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. Said to be the only Rock Melon that can be fully ripened on the vine and remain in good edible condition for several days after picking.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/3

Hackensack Early—The earliest of the large Melons. Fruit round, deeply ribbed with green flesh of fair flavour. This variety is popular mainly for its size and earliness.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/4



Rock Melon—Rocky Ford.

ROCK MELON (continued)—

Yates' Surprise—A good-keeping Melon and excellent for shipping. The fruits are large, nearly round, lightly ribbed and well netted with a light green skin which yellows slightly as it matures.

Paul Rose—Very early, a good cropper, fruit very small and must be used at once when ripe. Salmon flesh with exceptional flavour. Good for the home garden.

Irondequoit—Medium to large size fruits, well ribbed, heavily netted, and grey-green in colour. Thick, deep salmon flesh. Outstanding in flavour.

Improved Yellow Cantaloupe—A very large, long Melon, with a yellow skin when ripe, deeply ribbed. The flesh is salmon coloured, rather thin and dry.

Californian Cream—A local pink-fleshed variety with light green blotches on skin. Rather late in maturing, but is a good carrier and is popular with growers in certain districts who send long distances.

Mixed Rock Melons—A good selection of the best early and late varieties for the home garden.

Cobra (or Indian Cream)—Although not a true Rock Melon it has very similar growth and is often referred to as such. The fruit is distinct, being oblong in shape and creamy yellow when ripe. It is not sweet and requires sugar, but is used for fruit salads and also in pies instead of apples.

Winter Keeping Varieties

Sow in Spring as with other melons.

Honey Dew—A late-maturing, long-keeping type which is round in shape and has smooth cream skin and emerald green flesh, very crisp and juicy. Average size is 10in. by 9in.

Golden Beauty Casaba—Almost round, with yellow wrinkled skin and white sweet flesh. Can be stored in a cool place, into early Winter.

MUSTARD GREENS

These useful and very tasty salad plants may be sown at almost any time. Use foliage when young for garnishing, salads, sandwiches, etc. Make frequent sowings for a continuous supply. If to be used with Cress should be planted about a week later for them to be ready together.

Finest White—Use when two inches high while still in the seed leaf, either alone or mixed with Cress.

Long Green—The favourite sort.

Larger quantities, prices on application.

**OKRA
(OR GUMBO)**

The principal use of Okra is in soups and stews, for which the seed pods are cooked. Sow in late Spring. Requires a warm climate to do well.

Long Green—The favourite sort.

ONION

We have prepared a booklet on Onion culture which is available free on request. Growers or home gardeners who have any doubt about the cultivation of these crops are advised to write to us.

In the warmer districts early sowings may be made in February and March and continued until May. In cold climates the sowing season extends from May until August. Early varieties are sown first and the late long-keeping varieties towards the end of that time. They can either be sown in seed beds or in rows, but final spacing is usually 12 inches between the rows and 4 to 5 inches between the bulbs. Onions for pickling are sown thickly and left standing about an inch apart. White Lisbon and Early Barletta are best for this purpose. Our seeds are constantly tested for germination and are never sent out unless up to our usual high standard. However, every experienced grower knows that under cold, wet conditions Onion seed is not a strong grower.

N.B.—The late varieties will keep for a considerable period when stored, but the early varieties should be used immediately.

White Varieties

The numbers denote approximately the relative order of earliness in this section.

Early Barletta (Silverskin) (1)—One of the earliest Onions grown. A pure white silvery skin. Splendid for pickling or general use, while if thinned out to four inches apart and planted early, will grow to a nice size. Delicate and mild flavour. Much favoured in warm districts.

Yates' White Imperial Spanish (7)—A magnificent main-crop white variety which has done remarkably well in our Trials as well as in tests by many practical growers specially made for us. In shape it is not unlike the Brown Spanish, and it is of beautiful quality and a heavy cropper. It is an excellent keeper, and has the fine tough outside skin so prized by market buyers.

Southport White Globe (4)—A medium-sized Onion globular in shape, pure white in colour, and the flesh is waxy white and of fine grain. It is a late season variety. Growers wanting this type to come earlier should try White Pearl and White Imperial Spanish.

White Pearl (4)—This has proved itself to be an improved form of Southport White Globe showing better skin and maturing much earlier. The attractive white globe-shaped bulbs are of good size and keep moderately well. When grown very close they can be used for pickling Onions.

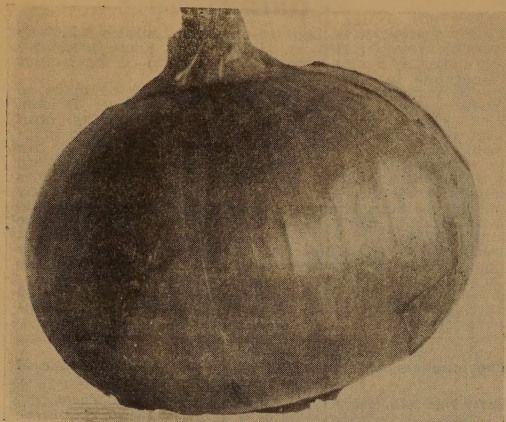
Hunter River Early White (2)—A snow white form of Hunter River Early Brown. Coming in just as early, and possessing much the same characteristics.

OTHER "WHITES"

Apart from the varieties listed here we also carry for commercial growers select stocks of **Extra Early Flat White** and **Australian White Queen** (Barletta type). We also invite enquiries about any other varieties used for commercial growing, and particulars will be given on request.



An Onion Crop on our Tasmanian Farm.



Onion—Odourless.

ONION (continued)—**Brown Varieties**

The numbers denote approximately the relative order of earliness in this section.

Brown Spanish, Yates' Select "Derwent Long-Keeping" (6)—The best keeper of all the Onions, with a tough brown leathery skin; will keep many months and stand transhipment anywhere. Our "Derwent Long-Keeping" Brown Spanish is by far the best maincrop Onion grown. It is in great favour, not only in Australia, but with market growers in other parts of the world, and has done as much to enhance our reputation as perhaps any other seed. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/3; 1lb., 3/3

Odourless (3)—A home garden variety which is distinctive for its mildness of flavour and freedom from "taint." The variety is medium in season and produces large bulbs of very excellent flavour. A variety which can be eaten raw is sure of a welcome in every home. It is not a good keeper. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/3; 1lb., 1/6; 1oz., 3/-; 1lb., 10/-.

Yates' Hunter River Early Brown (1)—An early large-sized Onion for both cold and warm districts. February to April sowings usually mature in November to December. Very popular variety because of its earliness. Not a keeper.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/8; 1oz., 3/-; 1lb., 9/6

Early Golden Globe (2)—An early, large, globe-shaped Onion, with beautiful golden skin. It is a splendid sort, but not usually so early as the Hunter River Brown.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/3; 1lb., 6/6

Prizetaker (4)—A very excellent Onion and favoured for the home garden as well as for market. A great improvement on Ailsa Craig which it has now superseded. A suitable exhibition sort.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/9; 1lb., 5/-

Sundry Varieties of the Onion Family

Available in root form only (not seed). The following are usually available during the Autumn months, but both supplies and prices are irregular, therefore the following rates are approximate only. For definite quotations and prices for all quantities, see Yates' Current Price List.

All Carriage Charges are Extra.

SMALL FRENCH SHALLOT—Useful for flavouring and seasoning, mild flavour. Plant the bulbs about four inches apart in rows. They increase by multiplying. Small lots, 10d. lb.

GARLIC—Each bulb or clove planted produces a group of cloves which are useful for seasoning and flavouring. Strong flavour. Small lots, 1/- lb.

POTATO ONION—Plant the bulbs singly about six inches apart in rows. Each then produces several bulbs which are mild and of good flavour. Small lots, 1/- lb.

TREE ONIONS—These are small bulblets produced on the top of the stems. When planted in Autumn each bulblet grows into a large onion of agreeable flavour. We can usually supply the Tops as described above. Small lots, 1/3 lb.

PARSLEY

This may be sown either in the Spring or Autumn in finely worked soil. Sow thickly, and afterwards thin to a few inches apart. As this seed takes a long time to germinate the ground should not be disturbed, even though plants do not appear for some time.

Extra Curled—Excellent for general use.

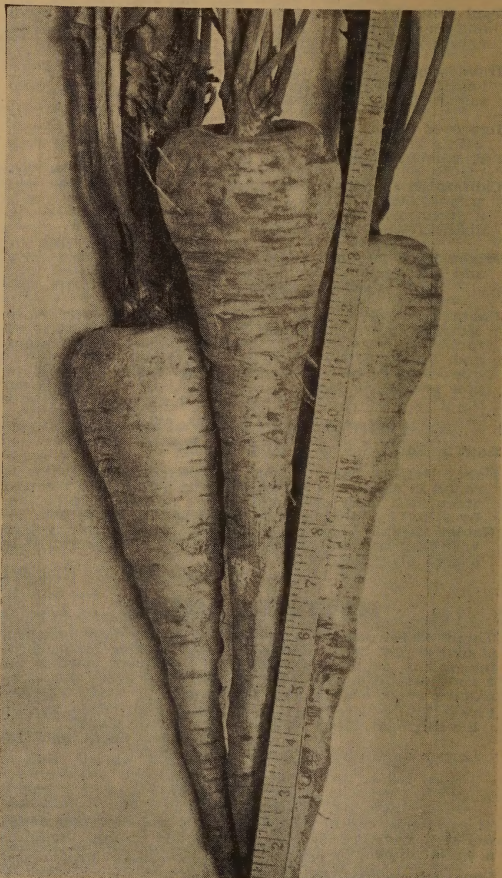
Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 1/9

PARSNIP

A leaflet on Parsnip cultivation is available free on request. This vegetable thrives in deep soils which have been manured and prepared for a previous crop. Sow during Autumn and, in cool districts, also in the Spring and Summer. As the seed is often erratic in germination, it should be sown fairly thickly and pressed well into the soil. Cover with about 1/2 inch of rotted stable manure. Plant in drills a foot apart, and afterwards thin to six or eight inches between the plants.

Hollow Crown (Student)—Especially selected for long, even tapering roots with thick fleshy "shoulder."

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 2ozs., 1/-; 1lb., 1/6



Parsnip—Hollow Crown.

Seeds in the Making!

VIEWS ON OUR TASMANIAN SEED FARMS, SUMMER 1940

We reproduce here four "colour-snaps" taken during the 1940 growing period, which will help our customers to realise the nature of the work we are doing on our Tasmanian Seed Farms in respect of the all important matter of seed supplies.

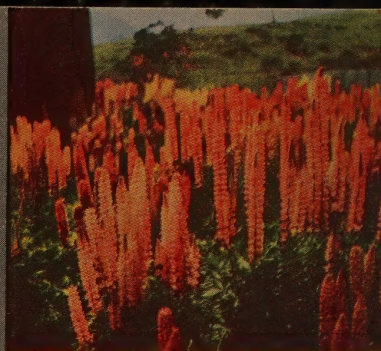
The particular crops illustrated are:—**Top**—An acreage of Yates' Select Hollow Crown Parsnip just throwing up seed heads. **Centre Left**—Portion of one of our Phenomenal Cauliflower crops, and in the rear one of several patches totalling over 50 acres of Beetroot we have grown this year. **Centre Right**—Part of a valuable crop of Yates' Champion Purple Top Swede Turnip, for which we now have an enormous demand owing to its excellence of type and

quality. **Bottom**—Part of the sowing of one variety only of the comprehensive list of Early Flowering Sweet Peas we regularly grow in Australia, and for which we have earned an almost world-wide reputation.

Did circumstances permit we would like to show you similar pictures of many other vegetable seed crops we are growing on our own Farms and on contract with Australian farmers, such as Bean, Carrot, Onion, Tomato, Pumpkin and other vine crops, but space is too limited.

On the next page are illustrations indicative of our Trial Ground or "Workshop" activities, where regular Testing and Plant Improvement work constitute the basis of our future production.

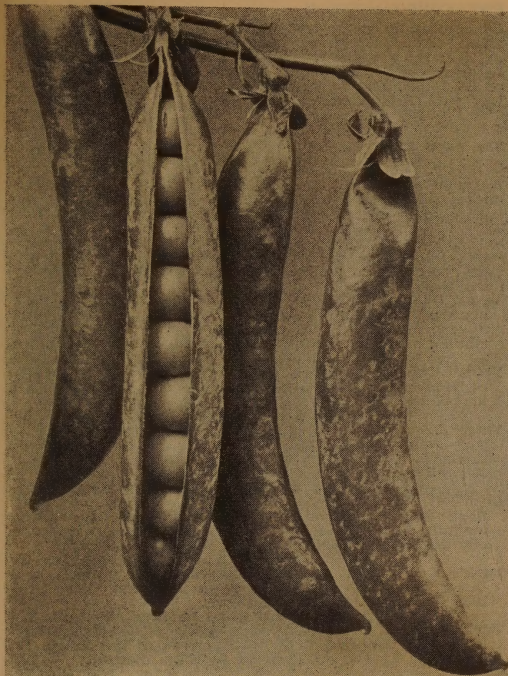




On Yates' Seed Farms and Trial Grounds

See particulars
on opposite page





Peas—Greenfeast.

PEAS

GARDEN CULTIVATION.—For a continuous supply of this favourite vegetable, sow every two or three weeks during Winter, Spring and early Summer months; and in the warmer districts of Australia, where Winter frosts are not experienced, they may also be grown in the Autumn. The rows should be as far apart as the height that the Peas grow. Both the tall and dwarf varieties, though sometimes grown without supports, will give a much heavier crop, and are easier looked after if given low supports (three to four feet high) of wire netting, or brush work, to climb. The great thing in growing luscious Peas is to pick them just as they ripen, and to have a succession of crops it is best to plant a number of varieties.

Greenfeast.—Now firmly established in popularity because of its heavy crop of long curved, well-filled pods which quickly fill the basket. Shows resistance to hot and dry



Inspecting a Seed Crop of Garden Peas.

PEAS (continued)—

weather. Matures a little later than Earlicrop; 18 inches. Our general stock is specially grown in New Zealand under our own supervision from re-selected stock seed. Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.); Large pkt., 1/- (post paid 1/6)

Yates' Earlicrop (Gem).—This is the earliest Pea in our list. It provides a heavy crop of dark green, well-filled pods which are carried in pairs. Sturdy growth; 18 ins. Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.); Large pkt., 1/- (post paid 1/6)

Yorkshire Hero.—Still a favourite in warm districts and, although the pods are small, they are very numerous. Even under difficult conditions it produces a great crop of sweet flavoured Peas; 2 to 3 feet.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.)

Witham Wonder.—An early dwarf, heavy cropping Pea, with large curved and pointed, well-filled pods. Recommended as a fine early market Pea; 15 inches.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.)

English Wonder.—Dwarf, early, long straight well-filled pods; 18 inches. A good cropper and a most excellent sort.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.)

Richard Seddon.—A dwarf, early prolific Pea, bearing well-filled long straight pods, containing seven to nine large Peas of good flavour; strong, sturdy grower; 18 inches. An all-round variety.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.)

Stratagem (Re-selected) (English Defiance).—Excellent cropper, pods long, flat and large, containing seven to eight Peas of splendid flavour. Very suitable for most cool districts or the Winter crop, either for market or home garden use; 3 feet.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.)

Yates' Utility (or Little Marvel).—Another very early dwarf variety growing 18 inches high. Produces a good crop of large, well-filled blunt-ended pods which are borne in pairs. Favours the cooler season of the year.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.)

The Daisy.—Splendid dwarf second early Pea. The pods are as long as and similar to Stratagem; a heavy cropper; 18 inches.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.)

Telephone.—A tall-growing Pea, requiring stakes. It is one of the best of the standard tall English sorts, and we include it for those who prefer the very tall varieties, or who are growing for exhibition purposes. When well grown this variety produces magnificent pods with very large Peas. Does best in a cool climate; 5 feet.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 9d.)

Sugar or Edible Poddend.—Very tender and sweet flavoured pods, which, when partly filled, can be used entire like French Beans. Should be grown on supports.

Pkt., 6d. (post paid 8d.)

PEAS IN BULK QUANTITIES

Market growers and gardeners who require Peas in larger quantities than obtained in our packets should write for our Current Price List issued monthly. In this, quantities are quoted from 1 lb. to 10 bushels, depending on supplies available. Quotations can also be obtained from your local storekeeper.

All bulk quantities are sold in sealed and branded bags.

ON OUR SEED FARMS (see opposite page)

The two large centre pictures typify two important branches of seed growing and seed testing work—plant improvement and variety trials. On the left we show the result of some years of selection work with Queensland Blue Pumpkin, and we are quite proud of the improved strains we have now achieved. On the right we show a comprehensive and very valuable field trial of Lettuce where we grow to maturity all the leading varieties and strains, and it is on field notes made on these trials that we base our recommendations to clients and plan the seed production work on our farms.

The smaller photographs are interesting too. Here are some details—(Top left) An improved selection of Guinea Gold Marigold now being grown for seed; (Top centre) A new type of Delphinium developed in U.S.A. and now being adapted at our Seed Farms to Australian conditions; (Top right) The wonderful Russell Lupins from England being grown for seed in Australia.

(Bottom left) Tomatoes for seedling, see also picture on inside front cover; (Bottom centre) Part of a trial of Long White Turnip to ascertain trueness to type and uniformity of shape; (Bottom right) Fruits from our trials of several of the diverse types of Summer Squash now available.



Capsicum—Sweet Mixed.

PEANUTS

As well as being in great demand for human consumption, the Peanut is being increasingly used as a stock fodder, especially for pigs. They will succeed best in a warm climate in light open soil. Sow in rows three feet apart and 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. The Peanut plant may be grazed, the tops made into hay, or the plant used as a soil renovator. For field crop sow 30 to 40 lbs. of nuts or say 10 lbs. of shelled seed per acre. September and October are best months to sow. When ripe, lift the plants and harvest the nuts, which are produced below the ground.

We usually have in stock supplies of tested growth of the varieties commonly grown. Customers are asked to state their preference when ordering.

Nuts (in the Shells)—For prices see Yates' Current Price List.

PEPPER (OR CAPSICUM)

Sow in seed bed in late Spring and transplant when large enough. They should be planted in rows three feet apart, leaving 18 inches between the plants. They are most easily grown, requiring a sunny situation, ample water, and well-manured soil. The smaller "hot" varieties are used for garnishing in pickles and chutneys, and for flavouring soups. The larger mild or "sweet" varieties are used green as a salad vegetable, and for stuffing, baking, and other uses.

Chinese Giant—The largest sweet Pepper. 4½-5 inches long.

Yellow Wax—Hot, very early, 6 or 7 inches long. 2 inches thick.

Large Bell (or Bullnose)—A hot variety, 6-7 inches long, 2 inches thick.

Ruby King—A sweet variety, 4½-5 inches long, 2½ inches through.

Long Red Cayenne—A hot variety, 5 inches long, ½ inch through.

Californian Wonder—One of the best of the sweet varieties; good thick flesh.

Sweet Mixed Varieties—A very fine mixture of only the best of the sweet varieties of Capsicum.

Pkt., 6d.; 10z., 2/6

POTATOES (TUBERS ONLY)

Should be planted for early use as soon as the frosts are over. A few may be planted rather earlier, as it is worth running some risk to get early potatoes. Open drills about 30 inches apart and six inches deep. If possible, put in this drill a layer of well-rotted stable manure; a dressing of some potash manure is also very beneficial. Potatoes up to two or two-and-a-half inches should be planted whole; those larger may be cut, care being taken to leave two eyes at least on each set. Plant the tubers about 12 inches apart in the rows. As soon as through

POTATOES (continued)—

the ground, keep the soil cultivated, and when plants are about six inches high, they should be earthed up by throwing the soil towards the rows.

In season we have prime graded samples (hand-picked) of all the leading varieties. Write for prices. Descriptive List published in July.

POTATO, SWEET

See page 22.

PUMPKINS

A leaflet on the cultivation of this crop is available free on request. The treatment is similar to Cucumber but 8 feet should be allowed between the groups of plants. They will thrive in any good garden soil.

NOTE.—Winter Squashes, listed on page 22, are similar to our Table Pumpkins in that they have a hard skin and keep well. Some gardeners regard them as a more refined Pumpkin.

Yates' Queensland Blue—More consignments of this variety are seen in the markets than of any other. We have a very fine strain indeed, for it has dry flesh, uniform ribbing and deep colour. An excellent storing Pumpkin.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 10z., 1/-; 1lb., 3/-

Yates' Triamble—The distinctive three-cornered shape provides large wedges of fine flavoured flesh. A good long-keeping sort.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 10z., 1/-; 1lb., 3/-

Yates' Select Crown (Sydney type)—The deep orange flesh surrounds a very small seed cavity. A popular home garden and market sort, and noted for its deep colour as well as dry flesh.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 10z., 1/-; 1lb., 3/-

Ideal—A new variety from the N.S.W. Dept. of Agric. Fruit is conventional Pumpkin shape, slightly ribbed, medium grey. Main feature is splendid quality and colour of flesh. A good choice for the home grower.

Pkt., 6d.; 10z., 1/3; 1lb., 4/-

Turk's Cap (High Crown Type)—Matures quickly and therefore suitable for short season districts. Very prolific but not a long-keeping type.

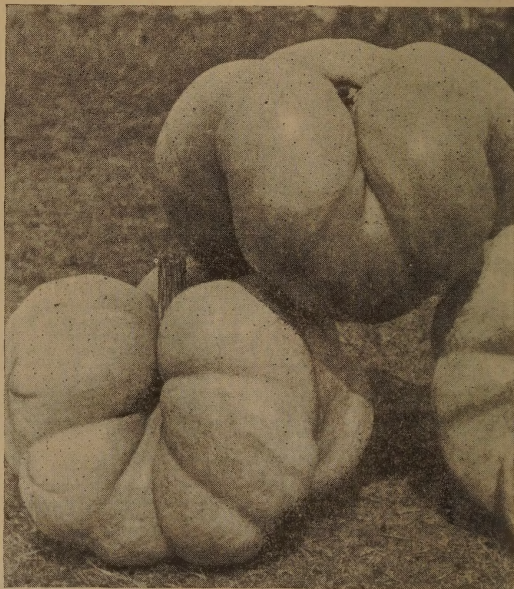
Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 10z., 1/-; 1lb., 2/-

Turk's Cap (Low Crown Type)—Has a small "button" instead of the prominent raised crown of the above. 1/- preferred by market growers in some districts.

10z., 1/-; 1lb., 3/-

Gramma or Trombone—A fine variety for warm districts, but it will not mature in cool climates. Very sugary, and greatly favoured by many for pies and for table use. Some users tell us it makes excellent jam.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 10z., 1/-; 1lb., 2/9



Pumpkin—Tribamble.



A field of French Breakfast Radish on our Tasmanian Seed Farm.

RADISH

Plant throughout the year. For succession, sowings may be made every three or four weeks, on good light well-manured soil. To have good, tender, crisp-eating Radishes, they must be grown quickly and liberally watered during dry weather.

Long Scarlet—The favourite market variety, long and good flavour. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1lb., 1/3

French Breakfast—Oval in shape, bright red with white tip, very early. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1lb., 1/3

Mixed Turnip—Flatish round in shape. White and Red Turnip varieties. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1lb., 1/3

Long White Icicle—Roots long and slender, pure white, exceedingly crisp and tender. This Radish is noted for the way it retains its fine qualities even when fully developed, and is perhaps the best variety for home garden growing. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1lb., 1/3

White Chinese (Winter Radish)—Large white roots, cylindrical in shape, white flesh, mild flavour. Slower growing and larger size. Good for Winter use. Pkt., 6d.; 1lb., 1/3

RHUBARB

Some of the choicest varieties are available only as roots during the Winter. Others, however, can be grown from seed. Freight is extra on all roots and, to reduce the cost of this, we recommend the small roots.

Sow the seed in Spring and finally space the plants 12 to 15 inches apart in rows 2 ft. 6 inches apart. They like water and manure.

Cultivation leaflet is enclosed with each order for roots. Carriage is extra on Roots.

Sydney Crimson (Topp's Winter)—A variety bearing the heaviest crop in the early Winter, but can be pulled all the year round. This sort is extensively grown in Sydney market gardens, and is also recommended for the home garden.

Seed—Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/3; 1lb., 4/-.
Roots (May to Sept.). Small roots, 4d. each, 3/6 doz, 25/- per hundred; 22/6 per hundred for lots of 500 or over.

Large roots, 6d. each, 5/- doz, 35/- per hundred; 30/- per hundred for lots of 500 or over.

Cherry Red—An excellent variety for the home garden. Stems are richly coloured and of excellent flavour, but rather small.

Roots only (May to Sept.)—1/- each; 10/- doz.

Burdett's Red—A South Australian introduction. Richly coloured stalks and excellent flavour.
Roots only (May to Sept.)—1/- each; 10/- doz.

ROSELLA

Rosella forms a bushy plant of a distinct purple and green colour. The flowers form along the stems. It is only suitable for semi-tropical or tropical climates. The celebrated Rosella Jam is made from the fleshy calyx of the flowers. Sow in early Spring in a warm situation. Transplant into rows 5 ft. apart, with 4 to 5 ft. between the plants. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/9

SALSIFY

(VEGETABLE OYSTER)

A most delicious vegetable which is not grown to the extent it deserves. The cultivation is similar to that of the Parsnip. When full-grown the roots should be boiled till tender, and served up with melted butter; they have a pronounced oyster flavour.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—An improved variety.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/-

SHALLOT

See page 16.

SILVER BEET

See page 7.

SPINACH

The true dwarf growing type which dieticians say contains the necessary vitamins—not to be confused with Silver Beet. Sow at intervals of 2 or 3 weeks, commencing in the early Autumn. In cold districts Spring sowings are possible. This does not apply to New Zealand Spinach.

Prickly Seeded—Bright green, large arrow-pointed leaves, very hardy and especially suited for late Summer sowing for Winter use.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1lb., 1/-

Round Seeded—A good variety for general use. Broad, somewhat crimped leaves; very productive.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1lb., 1/-

New Zealand—A perennial suited for growing during the Summer in dry arid localities, where the ordinary Spinach does not succeed. Use the young leaves and tender stems and add the minimum of water for cooking. Soak seed in hot water before sowing.

Pkt., 6d.

Spinach Beet—See under Beet.



Spinach—Prickly.

SQUASH

These are divided into two main types—Summer Squashes, which are used soon after they are picked, and Winter Squashes, which can be stored like Pumpkins and are noted for their dry flesh, especially those of the Hubbard type. They have a hard, tough skin which makes them suitable for transit.

Winter, or Long-Keeping Varieties

(For Pumpkins, which are also used for Winter storing, see page 20.)

Practically any one of these is suitable for early markets and is excellent for the home garden.

Green Hubbard—Pointed, deep green fruits, slightly warted. Dry orange flesh which is sweet and very thick. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/-

Golden Hubbard—The earliest and smallest of the Hubbards and perhaps the most prolific. Rich golden, partially warted shell. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/-

Warted Hubbard—Large fruits, 14 to 15 lbs., are of an attractive dark bronzy-green colour. Heavily warted. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/-

Mixed Hubbard—A mixture of the above types. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/-

Banana Squash—The fruit, which is excellent for keeping, averages about 22 inches in length and 14 inches in circumference. Distinct attractive flavour. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/-

Table Queen (Acorn)—Bright orange, sweet-tasting flesh. The small pear-shaped fruit, which are green skinned, are produced in profusion and measure about 5 inches in length. Recommended particularly for the home gardener, as they are delicious when baked. Compact growth. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/-

Summer Squashes

These are the non-keeping, marrow-like flesh types. They are all of a bush or non-running habit. Like Marrows (see page 13) they must be used immediately.

Early White Bush—Similar to Custard Marrow and very popular for Summer use. Flat shaped, scalloped-edged fruit. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/9

Early Golden Bush—Similar to Early White except for the deep yellow skin. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/9

Yellow Crookneck—Popular in home gardens because of the firm tender flesh which cooks attractively. The bushy plants yield a heavy crop. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 3/-

Mixed Summer Bush—A mixture of the above varieties. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 2/9



Sweet Corn.

SWEET CORN

A delectable vegetable which the Americans regard as one of their special dishes. It has not gained such rapid popularity in this country, probably due to the fact that many of the cobs sold in shops are really Maize which is, of course, very coarse and has nothing like the flavour. Every home gardener should try a small sowing of Sweet Corn in the Spring. It is easily cooked by boiling, grilling or baking. Sow when the frosts are over in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and thin out, leaving 12 inches between the plants.

Golden Bantam (Yellow)—Undoubtedly one of the best. It is of the choicest quality, and noted for its rich sweet flavour. It is a hardy variety, growing about 5 ft. The ears are about six inches long with broad deep grains. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1lb., 1/-; 1lb., 2/6

Country Gentleman (White)—Produces white cobs densely covered with irregular rows of white grains of excellent quality. One of the best white varieties. Pkt., 6d.; 1lb., 1/-; 1lb., 2/9

Stowell's Evergreen (White)—A mid-season sort. Large cobs with broad grains; a particularly nice-looking cob. Pkt., 6d.; 1lb., 1/-; 1lb., 2/9

Fine Mixed—A mixture of the yellow and white varieties. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1lb., 1/-; 1lb., 2/9

Pop Corn—For roasting when ripe. Pkt., 6d.; 1lb., 1/-; 1lb., 2/9

SWEET POTATO

The best way to procure these is by ordering rooted plants, which may be sent readily by post, and which are usually obtainable at a few days' notice any time during the late Spring and early Summer. These should be planted out about two feet apart, in drills three or four feet apart, in land which has previously been deeply trenched and well fertilized with a good phosphate manure. They are generally ready for digging in about four months from planting.

We expect to have, in November, the following varieties:—

Rooted Plants—Price, 1/- per doz.; 7/6 per 100; 55/- per 1000, unless stated otherwise. Postage or carriage extra.

Ashburn—A late white-skinned variety. Recommended for market.

Farmer's Special—Fine mid-season variety, with pure white flesh, now replacing the older White Maltese.

H.A.C. Pink—A late variety, good keeper.

Porto Rico—Early, yellow flesh. One of the best.

Southern Queen—Mid-season, yellow flesh.

Yellow Strasburg—Mid-season, yellow flesh, hardy.



Squash—Table Queen.



Tomato—Marglobe.

TOMATO

Note Conditions of Sale, page 2, and notice in reference to varieties on page 4. Tomatoes should be sown in a hot-bed early in Spring, or in the open when danger from frost is over, and from then on till January in districts with a reasonably long Summer, and when the plants are large enough plant out in a warm position, which should be well enriched with good rotted manure. They may be allowed to run on the ground, but if grown against a wall or trellis work or trained up stakes and properly pruned, the larger crop will repay the trouble. Liquid manure during the growing season will be found very beneficial. For fuller directions see Yates' Tomato Booklet (post free).

Yates' Earliwinner—A selection from Earliana, and having all the good qualities of that variety, but in an improved form. It is slightly earlier than Earliana, the fruit is deeper in shape, more uniform in size, and is better shaded from the sun by the improved habit of the plant. In our trials it is a heavier cropper than Earliana, and should be a better carrier.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 2/6; 1/2oz., 3/9; 1oz., 7/6; 1lb., 25/-.

Earliana (also known as Sunnybrook Earliana)—An extra early sort and one of the Tomatoes most favoured by both market and home grower. Vines carry very heavy crops of medium-sized, smooth, bright scarlet fruit.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/9; 1oz., 3/-; 1lb., 10/6

Devlin's Choice—Proved very popular last season, and both home gardeners and commercial growers find it profitable because of the continuous crop of medium-sized fruit which is deep and smooth. Looks most attractive when packed or on the table. It has caused much comment amongst Tomato growers.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6; 1/2oz., 2/2; 1oz., 4/-; 1lb., 12/-

Bonny Best—Medium-sized fruit, very smooth, solid and uniform.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/9; 1oz., 3/3; 1lb., 10/6

Burwood Prize—A potato-leaved maincrop variety, and a great favourite. Produces enormous crops of smooth, solid fruit of fine colour and texture.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/9; 1oz., 3/3; 1lb., 10/6

Ponderosa—Where great size is wanted, this is one of the best varieties to grow. It is late in maturing and produces solid fruit of good flavour.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 2/3; 1oz., 4/3; 1lb., 12/6

Marglobe—A very productive variety, and in our trials a very excellent sort. Second early in season. Plants medium large and erect, shading the fruit well. Fruit large, red, smooth, and globular. Sometimes fruit has a tendency to star-crack at the stem.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/9; 1oz., 3/3; 1lb., 10/6

Break O' Day—An early scarlet-fruited variety. The fruit is of good medium size, deep and round, resembling Marglobe; vines of open, rather spreading growth, but a really good hardy type.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/9; 1oz., 3/3; 1lb., 10/6

TOMATO (continued)—

Chalk's Early Jewel—A first early sort, fruit good market size, smooth shaped, solid, and bright red colour. We prefer Bonny Best, which is very similar, but has better type fruit.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/9; 1oz., 3/3; 1lb., 10/6

Pritchard—A second early variety, it has proved a valuable Tomato both to the home grower as well as to the market gardener. It is a good cropper; the deep scarlet fruit is of medium size, smooth, globular, and extremely solid, shows some tendency to star-cracking at the stem end. The vine is nicely compact, with heavy foliage, almost potato-leaved. In our Trials appears to be identical with a variety now offered as Low Branch.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/3; 1oz., 3/3; 1lb., 10/6

Red Marhio—The seed of this variety we are offering is produced from the strain originally introduced by the Dept. of Agriculture of N.S.W. It has done very well under N.S.W. North Coast conditions, and is worth a trial in other parts. In type is somewhat like Break O' Day.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/3; 1oz., 5/-; 1lb., 15/-

Marvana—An early Tomato of small to medium size, with round fruit of rich red colour, borne in clusters on a rather open vine. Very prolific and resistant to Fusarium Wilt. One of the best of the smaller-fruited sorts. Strongly recommended.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/9; 1oz., 3/3; 1lb., 10/6

Yates' Improved Stone (Norton Matchless)—A rather large-fruited, late-maturing Tomato, popular among growers for late season marketing. It will ripen its fruit well into the Autumn, and the fruit will further ripen and colour up after picking if carefully stored.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/9; 1oz., 3/3; 1lb., 10/6

Rutgers—A recent introduction with good promise. Mid-season with a vigorous, bushy, upright vine. Gives a good crop of large solid fruit of a good dark scarlet colour. Recommended for trial.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6; 1oz., 2/2; 1oz., 4/-; 1lb., 12/-

South Australian Early Dwarf Red—This variety is very similar to Australian Large Red—described below, but is somewhat smoother. It is particularly hardy and sets its fruit under cool conditions. A heavy cropper and excellent for Southern districts.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 2/3; 1oz., 4/6; 1lb., 13/6

Burwood Wonder—In our Trials this is practically identical to the above.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6; 1oz., 2/3; 1oz., 4/3; 1lb., 12/6

Australian Large Red—A variety, large fruit, grown in Victoria and other Southern States; the fruit is inclined to be ribbed with large seed cavities, but it is valuable for cool districts where other varieties may fail to ripen.

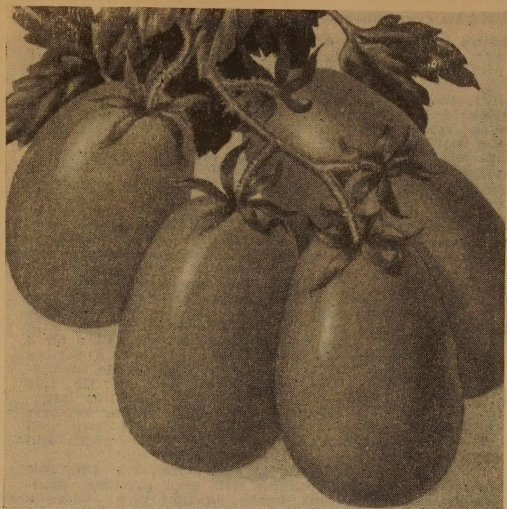
Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 2/3; 1oz., 4/6; 1lb., 13/6

June Pink (Pink Queen)—A selection from Earliana, and differing chiefly from that variety in the colour, which is a purplish pink. The fruit is uniform in size and shape, and the flesh solid, rather tender skinned.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/9; 1oz., 3/3; 1lb., 10/6



Nothing Better—Home-grown Tomatoes.



Tomato—King Humbert.

TOMATO (continued)—

Golden Queen (Yellow Fruited)—The best of this colour. Fruit is of medium size, smooth in shape, and a very good cropper.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/6; 1oz., 3/3; 1lb., 10/6
Beefsteak (Crimson Cushion)—Large smooth fruit; liked by some home gardeners. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 5/-

English Cluster Varieties

These have medium to small fruit borne in large clusters. Several varieties are very useful for home and market grower, and as a class they are more disease-resistant. They are medium early in season.

Prosperity—A new Yates' introduction with quite large fruit for this class and an amazingly heavy cropper. We strongly recommend a trial by those who grow Re-cruit or any other variety in this class.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/6; 1oz., 3/9; 1oz., 7/6; 1lb., 25/-
Woodward's Sensation—In our opinion ranks next to Prosperity. Equally good cropper but hardly as large in the fruit. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 2/6; 1oz., 3/9; 1oz., 7/6; 1lb., 25/-
Potentate—This variety has proved very successful with some Sydney market growers. It is a very heavy cropper of smooth scarlet fruit weighing from 3 to 4 ozs. each. Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/9; 1oz., 5/-; 1lb., 15/-

Other varieties in this class are as follows:—
Recruit—Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 3/6; 1lb., 11/-
Kondine Red and Reynolds No. 2—

Each: Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6; 1oz., 4/6; 1lb., 13/6
Ailsa Craig—Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6; 1oz., 5/-; 1lb., 15/-

Small Fruited Preserving Varieties

King Humbert (Egg Tomato)—A popular small-fruited Tomato which shows hardiness and a definite resistance to Wilt. Excellent for preserving and flavouring.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/9; 1oz., 5/-
San Marzana—Grown for sauce factories.

Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6; 1oz., 4/6; 1lb., 13/6
 We also stock several other fancy small-fruited sorts, such as Scarlet Pear-shaped, Yellow Pear-shaped, Peach, Yellow Plum, and Red Cherry. These are of excellent flavour and also useful for preserving; also very decorative. Each: Pkt., 6d.; 1oz., 1/6; 1oz., 2/6; 1oz., 5/-; 1lb., 15/-
Tree Tomatoes (See Cythomandra, page 11).

MARKET GROWERS!

Even this very comprehensive list of Tomatoes does not entirely cover the varieties offering to-day. There are a number of others mainly of interest to commercial growers, and we endeavour to keep regular stocks. Particulars will be forwarded on application.

SWEDE TURNIP

In warm climates Swedes may be sown from the end of January to about mid-March. They must be given time to form the root before the onset of frosty weather. This means earlier sowing in cold climates. Once the root is fairly well formed they will stand any amount of frost. When fully grown, good-sized shapely roots can be pulled for market, and the balance grazed by sheep or cattle. They make splendid feed for milking cows.

Yates' Champion Purple Top—We are very proud of our selected strain. In our Trials it has proved the best sort for garden use. Is early maturing and sweet flavoured. Its clean skin and good shape make it acceptable on any market. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1lb., 1/3; 1lb., 3/-
Yates' Monarch—A large tankard-shaped Swede, with purple top. Heavy yielder and a good keeper, but later maturing. Pkt., 6d.; 1lb., 1/3; 1lb., 3/-

TURNIP

Turnips to be tender and good flavoured must be grown quickly, so should have a rich soil, and an open situation. The seed should be sown very thinly, and the plants thinned out to about 3in. apart when young. Leave about 9-12 inches between the rows. In temperate climates sowings can be made at almost any time (except the hottest Summer months, or too late in the Autumn, in which case the roots will not mature before severe frosts). In warm districts crops grown in the cooler season do best. Keep growing plants well watered if weather is hot and dry. Turnip tops, when reasonably young, can be cooked like Spinach.

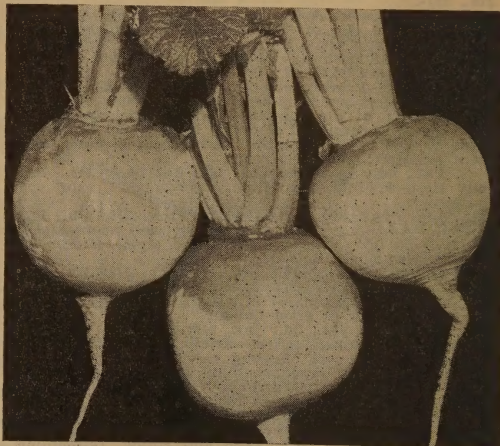
White Stone (or Snowball)—Of all Turnips this variety is by far the most used, being the standard all-round sort and one of the best; round pure white roots of excellent quality; hardy. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1lb., 1/3

Yates' Long White—A long cylindrical Turnip, the most suitable for the warmer parts of this country, as it is a quick grower, and does not run to seed so rapidly as other sorts. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 2ozs., 1/-; 1lb., 1/9
Yates' Flat Express—Can be grown in almost any climate because it is so quick to mature. Pure white flat roots of excellent quality. Vigorous tops.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 2ozs., 1/-; 1lb., 1/9
Purple Top White Globe (Market Pride)—Globular pure white roots with attractive purple top. It is a good grower and excellent for bunching.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1lb., 1/3
Purple Top Munich (or Milan)—Remarkably early, flat in shape, and pure white, with dark purple top. Popular with home growers.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; 1oz., 1/-; 1lb., 1/9
Orange Jelly (or Golden Ball)—A very fine globe-shaped variety, with orange coloured skin, flesh is pale yellow, firm, and of fine quality. Recommended only for cool southern districts. Pkt., 6d.; 1lb., 1/3



Turnip—Purple Top White Globe.

A HANDY REFERENCE CHART FOR FLOWERS

A = Autumn.

Spr = Spring.

W = Winter.

Su = Summer.

The object in compiling this chart is to provide a handy reference to the varieties that are best suited to one or other of the special uses set out on the left-hand side, and on the other hand to indicate on the right-hand side the varieties which will best serve to obtain the special colour effects which can be such a valuable feature of a well-planned garden.

It will, of course, be necessary to consult the varieties listed and described in the General List of Flower Seeds so that you may pick out the particular kind or colour which has the qualifications required. Also against each variety in the General List will be found indicator letters or symbols, such as H.A.-A.E., H.P.-E., and so on, and the purpose and use of these in deciding when and how to sow is carefully explained in the following article.

EXPLANATIONS OF LETTERS AND GARDENING TERMS USED IN CULTIVATION NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS IN GENERAL LIST

Every packet of Yates' Seeds bears useful cultivation hints, time of sowing, etc. For those who wish to learn more about gardening generally, our advice is to write for Yates' Garden Guide, which has been compiled especially for the amateur. This is priced at 1/- per copy, post free.

A leaflet on the raising of flower seeds is available free on request.

In the following pages of flower seeds, each variety is marked with reference letters, and by referring to the table above gardeners will be able to sow at the right time and to give the most suitable treatment for sowing.

Yates' Garden Calendar is available free on request, and sowing times throughout the year can be obtained from this.

H.A.—Hardy Annual. Sow in Autumn or Spring unless otherwise mentioned.

H.H.A.—Half-hardy or Tender Annual. Sow late in Spring unless otherwise mentioned.

H.P.—Hardy Perennial. Sow in Autumn unless otherwise mentioned.

H.B.—Hardy Biennial. Sow in Autumn unless otherwise mentioned.

A.—The seeds of these can be planted to advantage in the borders where the plants are to grow, thinning out to the proper distances apart when the seedlings are up. Or they can be raised in seed-pans or nursery beds, and transplanted when large enough.

B.—These plants do not transplant well, and are best sown in the borders where the plants are to grow, thinning to the proper distances apart when large enough.

C.—These plants are best raised in pans, boxes, or sheltered nursery beds.

D.—Only suitable for raising under glass or frames. In the winter artificial heat would be required.

E.—Suitable for very hot, sunny positions, and will thrive in the warmer districts as well as in the more temperate climates.

F.—These do best in the cooler districts, say where the English fruits thrive.

G.—If grown in warm climates require a shady position.

Annuals.—Plants which complete their life span within a year. They require to be raised from seed every year.

Biennials.—Plants which, being raised from seed one year, complete their life and die the next.

Perennials.—Plants which live more than two years.

Herbaceous Plants.—Those perennials whose stems die annually, while their roots continue alive in the earth.

Early.—Applied to plants whose growing season is short, and which mature quickly. For this reason, if late sowing becomes necessary an early sort usually does best.

Late.—Applied to plants which take longer to complete their growth than other varieties of their species.

Hardy Plants.—Are those with a vigorous constitution which will thrive in the open ground without much care.

Tender (or Half-hardy).—Is a term applied to all plants which, being of delicate growth, require special care in raising. The term is more generally applied to those which are easily killed by extreme cold. Many plants, such as Tomatoes, are very tender in the early Spring, but become quite hardy when the weather gets warmer.

SPECIAL USES							Height in inches	NAME	Flowering Season	FOR COLOUR EFFECTS						
For Terrace.	For Cutting	Window Boxes	Rock Gardens	Hot, Dry Places	Semi-Shade	Pot Plants				Gold Yellow	Crimson Scarlet	Pink Rose	Blue Lavender	White	Mixed Shades	
	+	Everlasting		+			24	Acroclinium	Spr							+
	+		+	+	+	+	6-18	Ageratum	All S'sns						+	
			+	+	+	+	3-9	Alyssum	All S'sns	+				+	+	
				+			48-60	Amaranthus	Su	For Foliage						
							6-9	Anemone	Spr		+					
	+					+	36	Aquilegia	Spr							+
	+			+			36-40	Antirrhinum, Tall	All S'sns	+	+	+	+	+	+	
	+		+	+			18-20	„ Semi-Dwarf	All S'sns	+	+	+	+	+	+	
							24	Aster	Su A		+	+	+	+	+	
							18	Balsam	Su A		+	+	+	+	+	
		+	+	+		+	12-15	Begonia, Fibrous	Su A		+	+				+
						+	12	„ Tuberous	Su A							+
	+			+		+	18-20	Calendula	W Spr	+						+
	+			+			20	Calliopsis	All S'sns	+						+
	+						22	Candytuft	Spr W		+	+	+	+	+	
	+					+	24	Canterbury Bells	Spr							+
	+						18	Carnation	All S'sns							+
	+			+			30	Celosia	Su A							+
	+					+	36	Centaurea	W Spr				+			+
	+					+	36	Chrysanthemum, P.	A							+
	+					+	24	„ Annual	Spr							

A HANDY REFERENCE CHART FOR FLOWERS (continued)

SPECIAL USES							Height in inches	NAME	Flowering Season	FOR COLOUR EFFECTS							
For Fram- grance.	For Cutting	Window Boxes	Rock Gardens	Hot, Dry Places	Semi- Shade	Pot Plants				Gold	Yellow	Crimson	Scarlet	Pink	Rose	Blue	Mixed Shades
	+						30	Cineraria	W Spr								+
	+						24	Clarkia	Spr								+
			+	+		+	36	Cockscomb	Su A			+					+
		+				+	30	Coleus	Su	For foliage							
	+						6ft.	Cosmos	Su A	+			+				+
	+						6ft.	Dahlia	Su A								+
	+						60-72	Delphinium Hyb.	A W Spr							+	+
	+	+	+	+			12	Dianthus	All S'sns			+					+
		+	+	+			12	Eschscholtzia	Su A								+
	+		+			+	8	Forget-Me-Not	Spr							+	+
+	+	+	+			+	6-8	Freesia	Spr							+	+
	+			+			24	Gaillardia	All S'sns	+							+
	+			+			18	Gerbera	Spr Su								+
	+						24	Geum	Spr	+		+					+
	+						24	Godetia, Tall	Spr			+	+				+
	+					+	20	Gypsophila, Ann.	Su A Spr							+	+
	+	Everlasting		+			30	Helichrysum	Spr Su A								+
							60	Hollyhock, Ann.	Su					+			+
	+						30	Honesty	Spr		Silver	Seed Pods			+		+
	+		+	+			18	Hunnemannia	Su	+							+
	+						48	Larkspur	Spr			+		+	+	+	+
	+						24	Leptosyne	W	+							+
	+	+	+			+	15	Linaria	W Spr	+	+						+
	+	+				+	4	Lobelia	Su A							+	+
+	+					+	36-48	Lupin, Ann.	W Spr	+				+			+
	+			+			36	Marigold, African	Su	+							+
	+		+				30	" French	W Spr	+							+
+	+						15	Mathiola	Spr							+	+
	+			+		+	24	Matricaria	A W							+	+
+	+	+	+	+		+	6	Mesembryanthemum	Su A								+
+	+	+	+			+	6-9	Mignonette	Spr	+		+					+
	+	+	+			+	20	Mimulus	Spr								+
+	+	+	+	+		+	15	Nasturtium, Dwarf	All S'sns	+	+						+
	+	+	+			+	12	Nemesia	W Spr	+	+				+		+
	+					+	15	Nigella	Su						+		+
+	+	+	+	+		+	6	Pansy	W Spr	+	+				+	+	+
	+	+	+	+		+	14	Petunia	Su A			+	+	+		+	+
	+			+		+	24	Pentstemon	Spr Su A								+
	+	+	+	+		+	12	Phlox	Su A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+			18-20	Poppy, Iceland	W Spr	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		+	+	+			6	Portulaca	Su								+
	+					+	9	Primrose	W Spr	+							+
		+	+	+		+	9	Primula Mal.	W Spr					+	+		+
	+		+	+			12	Ranunculus	Spr								+
	+		+	+	Everlasting		12	Rhodanthe	Su								+
	+			+		+	24	Salpiglossis	Su A								+
		+	+	+		+	12	Salvia, Dwarf	Spr Su A		+		+				+
	+						20	Saponaria	Spr Su A				+	+		+	+
	+						36	Scabiosa	Spr Su			+	+	+	+	+	+
		+	+			+	18	Schizanthus	Spr								+
	+			+			24	Statice	A Su Spr	+		+	+	+	+	+	+
+	+						20	Stock	W Spr			+	+	+	+	+	+
+	+						4-6ft.	Sweet Pea	W Spr			+	+	+	+	+	+
For Perennial Border							30	Stokesia								+	+
				+			2-6ft.	Sunflower	Su	+							+
	+		+			+	18	Sweet William	Spr Su								+
	+		+	+		+	15	Sweet Wivelsfield	Spr Su								+
	+					+	48	Thalictrum	Su							+	+
	+			+			6ft.	Tithonia	Su		+						+
		+	+	+		+	6	Torenia	Spr Su						+		+
		+	+	+			9	Ursinia	Su	+							+
	+	+	+	+			8	Verbena	Spr Su			+	+	+	+	+	+
		+	+				4	Viola	W Spr	+	+				+	+	+
		+	+			+	6	Virginian Stock	Spr								+
	+	+	+			+	12	Viscaria	Su								+
+	+		+			+	15	Wallflower	Spr	+	+	+					+
	+			+			36	Zinnia, Giant	Su A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+		+	+			15	" Lilliput	Su A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Yates' General List of Choice Flower Seeds

ACROCLINIUM (EVERLASTING DAISY)

(H.A.—A.) Sow these pretty "everlastings" during Autumn and select a sunny border. For preference sow the seed where the plants are to remain.

The older varieties have now been superseded by the Large-Flowered Double Hybrids in which much larger flowers and a much finer range of colour are found. The mixture includes apricot, salmon, pink, and cerise, contrasted in many cases with a darker centre; height, 2 ft. After picking suspend the bunches head downward to prevent the stems curling.

Large Flowered Double Hybrids—A fine range of colour. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-. 5/-.

AGERATUM (FLOSS FLOWER)

(H.A.—A.) In cool districts this hardy plant should be sown in the Spring, but in milder parts Autumn sowings are possible. Imperial Tall Blue, growing 18 inches high, is a splendid flower for cutting and is regarded as valuable by florists.

The Dwarf Types are undoubtedly worthy of their popularity, especially the newer King of the Blues with its tufty compact plants growing only a few inches high. What a splendid subject for window boxes, rockeries, etc.

Just a little higher is Blue Cap, growing to 6 inches, and slightly taller still is Imperial Dwarf Blue which attains a height of 9 inches. These, too, are ideal for edgings, rockeries and similar uses.

Imperial Tall Blue—A brilliant blue. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.
Imperial Dwarf Blue—A pleasant shade Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.



Acroclinium—Double Hybrids.

AGERATUM (continued)—

Blue Cap—Rich deep blue. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkt., 2/-.
King of the Blues—A deep and pure bright blue; very dwarf. Pkt., 1/-.

ALONSOA

(H.A.—A.) A colourful flower; not widely grown but makes an uncommon specimen for the garden. The brilliant scarlet flowers are carried on 18 inch stems and may be used for cutting. Sow in Spring.
Warszewiczii—Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

ALYSSUM

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

(H.A.—A.) Although sowings can be made in the Spring, Autumn is the best time in temperate climates. There are many uses for these hardy annuals and they will be seen growing to perfection on rockeries, in wall gardens, window boxes, and around the edges of borders. They are all fragrant. It is not usually seen, but looks very effective, grown in large masses.

The Procumbens with its pure white flowers is the tiniest of the family and grows only 2½ inches high.

Next in height is the Lilac Queen growing up to 6 inches and displaying flowers of a light purple shade. A great improvement on this variety is the Violet Queen with striking flowers of a deep violet shade.

Lastly, the Odoratum grows to a height of 10 inches with very fragrant white flowers. This is a very popular white because of its vigorous habit and informal appearance.

Procumbens (Carpet of Snow)—White; Dwarf compact. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-. 5/-.
Lilac Queen (Compactum)—A light lilac shade. Pkt., 6d.
Violet Queen (Compactum)—A deep violet. Recommended. Pkt., 1/-.
Odoratum (Benthami)—White; vigorous. Pkt., 6d.

PERENNIAL VARIETY.

(H.P.—A.) Alyssum Saxatile is of rather different habit from the annual varieties, and its deep yellow flowers appear in clusters on stems up to 9 inches high. A welcome change for the border.

Saxatile—Deep yellow; height, 9 ins. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

AMARANTHUS

(H.H.A.—A.E.) Use these for the hottest, driest positions and the poorest soil where their colours will always be more intense. Sow during Spring direct into the space where they are intended to grow.

All varieties have very showy coloured leaves, but the Mixed Hybrids have perhaps the widest range and

AMARANTHUS (continued)—

grow up to 3 ft. 6 inches high, whereas the Tricolor Improved (Joseph's Coat) reaches a height of 4 ft. and displays yellow, red and green in many different combinations.

Quite different from either of these is Salicifolius Improved, sometimes called Fountain Plant because of the way the long narrow pink foliage "showers" from the stem. Height, 6 ft.

Mixed Hybrids—A varied colour range. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-. 5/-.

Tricolor Improved (Joseph's Coat)—Yellow, red and green. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/5.
Salicifolius Improved—"The Fountain Plant." Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

ANCHUSA

(CAPE FORGET-ME-NOT)

In this attractive flower there is an annual as well as a perennial variety. Bluebird, the annual, is a very hardy plant for sowing in the Autumn. The flowers are deep blue and the stems long enough for cutting.

Italica, the perennial, is popular for its gentian blue flowers centred with a white "eye." It looks well in clumps for it grows up to 3 ft. in height. Sow during Autumn for Summer display.

Bluebird (H.A.—C.)—Vivid deep blue. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.
Italica—Dropmore variety (H.P.—C.)—Gentian blue; white eye. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

General List continued on page 29.



Amaranthus—Mixed Hybrids.

For Stateliness, Sturdiness and Beauty, grow

ANTIRRHINUMS

(Snapdragon)

(H.P.—A.E.) Although widely grown in the colder parts of the world the hardy Snapdragon is ideally suited to Australian conditions and thrives in all sorts of climates. They will stand heat and cold and even heavy frosts. Some gardeners say that the less they are looked after the better they do, but this is a debatable point. Nevertheless it is surprising how remarkably well they grow even when subject to neglect.

A brief survey of the types and colours reveals a selection seldom equalled.

The "Tall Giants" will grow up to 4 ft. with massive heads of bloom.

The next is the Semi-Dwarf Majestic type, growing up to 20 inches high, which claims attention because of its fine heads of bloom and large florets which are often equal to those of the taller members of the family. It forms a sturdy plant up to 18 inches high and seldom needs staking.

A favourite for many years is the Semi-Dwarf Large Flowered, a very hardy strain and noted for its wonderful selection of colour. We offer this in mixture only.

Finally, we would like to mention the Tom Thumb Extra Dwarf type, which grows only a few inches high, and very low growth can be induced by frequently pinching the plants back when young.

CULTIVATION: Snaps like a well-drained soil with the addition of a liberal dressing of lime if possible. Use up to 1½ lbs. to the square yard. A generous application of rotted manure three weeks after this, and a teaspoonful of mixed fertiliser at planting and budding time, will all go towards inducing large flowers on long stems.

WHEN TO SOW: In most districts Snaps can be sown at practically any time of the year, but they will not be seen at their best when flowering during the hottest weather. The best sowings, therefore, are late Summer, Autumn, Winter and early Spring.

TALL GIANT LARGE-FLOWERED

These magnificent plants will often produce up to 24 stems each, with some remarkably fine heads of bloom. Allow about 15 inches space between each plant. Use them for backgrounds, for clump and mass border planting.

Yates' Tall Giant Flowered Mixed.—Our well-known mixture has an extremely varied range of colour. The "cream" of the colours listed below will be found in it. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-

Tango Shades Mixed.—Specially blended for those who like to grow these "tawny" shades.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-

Rose Shades Mixed.—A pleasing mixture of pink shades. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-

Special Collection Offer.—One packet each Scarlet, Pink and Tango for 1/3. Each variety is individually packed in one large packet.

Separate Colours

ROSE AND PINK SHADES

Rose King (Brilliant Rose).—A rich rose self.
The Rose.—Recommended for exhibition. A clear rose, golden centred, well frilled florets.
Rose Queen.—Soft pale pink; medium size florets.
Ruby.—Intense carmine rose.

ORANGE AND TANGO SHADES

Old Gold (Gotelind).—Nicely frilled florets of mid, tangerine with salmon sheen. Floret centres are gold flushed with light tangerine.
Moonlight.—A rich deep tango; carmine tube.
Golden Queen.—A light tawny flower with lilac tube; recommended.
Wallflower.—Rich deep Wallflower with golden centre; used for exhibition.

CRIMSON AND SCARLET SHADES

Cardinal.—A rich tawny scarlet.
Monarch.—A glowing crimson.
Kermesina Splendens.—The deepest crimson.

LILAC AND PURPLE SHADES

Cattleya.—Uncommon variations of very light to deep lilac.
Purple King.—Velvety dark purple.

GOLDEN YELLOW SHADE

Yellow King.—Deep clear yellow.

WHITE

Snowflakes.—White shaded to cream.
Queen Victoria.—Pure glistening white. Ideal florist white.
Each pkt., separate colours, 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

TOM THUMB

(EXTRA DWARF)

A very low-growing strain not more than about 9 inches high. It can be kept even more dwarf by frequently pinching back the plants when young. Seed is always inclined to be erratic in germination.

Mixed Tom Thumb. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

SEMI-DWARF MAJESTIC

Here is the ideal Snap for exposed positions, for planting in broad masses and for cutting. Although the stems are not usually longer than 18 inches the flower heads are remarkably large and individual florets are nicely formed.

Semi-Dwarf Majestic Mixed.—This splendid mixture is gathered from the separate colours listed below. Where a diversity of colour is called for this mixture will not be found wanting. Special pkt., 1/-

Separate Colours

Avalanche.—White suffused with yellow.
Fire Dragon.—A contrast of rose and crimson.
Golden Dawn.—Deep rich tango lightening in shade towards the centre.
Red Chief.—Rich deep scarlet self.
Rose Beauty.—An exquisite pink.
Rose Marie.—Rich carmine pink.
Rosamond.—Pure rose pink.
Sunset.—Bright terra-cotta shaded with rosy salmon.
Twilight.—Delicate apricot suffused with yellow and salmon.
Victory.—Soft terra-cotta with variations of yellow and orange.
All the above separate colours are available in pkts. at 6d., or bulk pkts., 2/-.

SEMI-DWARF LARGE-FLOWERED

Noted for its hardness and abundance of flowers in all the well-known Antirrhinum shades.

Yates' Semi-Dwarf Large-Flowered Mixed.—A choice blend of the most beautiful named varieties.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-



Antirrhinum—Tall Giant Large-Flowered Mixed.



A bed of Tall Giant "Snaps" under Test at our Trial Ground.

ANEMONE (WINDFLOWER)

(H.P.—C.) The splash of colour that the St. Brigid Anemone adds to the Spring garden is almost unrivalled. Fiery reds contrasted with black rings and centres; pinks, lilac and purple complete the array of colour. They bloom from early Spring till late Summer on lengthy stems.

The Giant Scarlet Emperor is noted for its large, fiery scarlet blooms. Both these and the St. Brigid are splendid for cutting and they bloom from early Spring to early Summer in continual succession. Sow from January to March. Height, 9 inches. St. Brigid, Yates' Prize Strain—As described. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Giant Scarlet Emperor (Single)—Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

ANTIRRHINUM

See Feature Page 28.

AQUILEGIA (COLUMBINE)

(H.P.—C.F.) These hardy perennials will fill the gap between the finish of the Spring flush of bloom and the start of the Summer flowers. Apart from this they make a splendid display, especially in clump planting and in large rock gardens. In Yates' "Derwent" Long Spurred strain there is a variety of rich shades as well as delicate tints, including pure yellow, pink and yellow, red and orange, rose and white, etc.

Yates' "Derwent" Long Spurred—A selected mixture. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-.

ARCTOTIS

(H.A.—A.) Well known for its silvery foliage and daisy-fashioned flowers.

The variety Grandis has pearly-white flowers on long stems, but the reverse side of the petals is pale lilac. A narrow golden band surrounds the blue disc in the centre, encircled with white stamens. The whole plant itself is splendidly attractive and grows up to 3 ft. high.

ARCTOTIS (continued)—

Colours are also available in the New Hybrids, which should be tried for unusual display.

New Hybrids—Bronze, crimson and brown. Pkt., 1/-.

Grandis (White African Daisy)—See description. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

ASPARAGUS

(ASPARAGUS FERN)

(H.P.—C.G.) Makes very graceful decoration for the bush-house or shaded verandah. From the centre of the plant literally dozens of these dainty trailers spread in all directions and cascade around the sides of the basket or pot.

Sprengeri—Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Plumosa—(See Vines and Creepers).

ASTER

See Feature Page 30.

AUBRETIA

(H.P.—C.F.) This splendid trailing plant can be used for either rockeries or edgings and proves a hardy perennial. Sow during Autumn. There are two varieties, namely, Graeca, noted for its light blue flowers, and the Hybrid grandiflora, with flowers of mauve, rose and similar shades.

Graeca—Light blue. Pkt., 6d.

Hybrid grandiflora—Mauve, rose, etc.

Pkt., 1/-.

BALSAM

(H.H.A.—C.E.) A remarkably useful flower—can be grown in the semi-shade, in pots, window-boxes, or borders.

Yates' Superb Double Mixed is a blend of all the best-known colours and grows up to 18 inches high.

The newer Double Bush-Flowered Torch is a more compact variety and grows only to 12 inches.

Sow Balsam in the Spring and choose a rich, moist soil.

Yates' Superb Double Mixed—All the choicest colours. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-.

Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Double Bush-Flowered Torch—Vermillion red. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

BEGONIA

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS.

Tubers in Bulb Pages—See Index.

(H.H.P.—D.) These should not be confused with the Fibrous-Rooted Begonias which are much harder and can be grown outdoors. This Tuberous-Rooted type should be grown in a bush-house or sheltered semi-shade. Early Spring sowings under glass should ensure, with ordinary care, flowers during the following Autumn. Small Tubers will then be formed for planting the next Spring.

In the "doubles" (Finest Exhibition Strain) we find practically every worth-while colour and only flowers of the very truest form.

The "singles" also have their place for they are very prolific and decidedly decorative. The colour range, like the "doubles," is extensive, and includes orange, yellow, red, rose-pink and white. An added attraction is a sprinkling of crested and frilled types.

Double, Finest Exhibition Strain—A fine selection. Pkt. 2/6; Small pkt., 1/6; Bulk pkts., 5/-, 10/-, 20/-.

Single—The choicest colours. Pkt., 1/6; Bulk pkts., 5/-, 10/-, 20/-.

FIBROUS-ROOTED (or Bedding) BEGONIAS.

This is another flower which thrives either in the sun or partially shaded places. By sowing early in the Spring we can look forward to a wonderful show of brilliant foliage and flowers throughout the Summer and Autumn.

For general garden display the Mixed Semperflorens, growing about 12 inches high and displaying a mixture of rose and red shades with a sprinkling of white, is undoubtedly the most attractive.

Semperflorens Mixed—As described. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-.

BELLIS PERENNIS

(ENGLISH DAISY)

(H.P.—C.) Although perennials, these "double" daisies are more suited to treatment as annuals with sowings made each Autumn. An attractive flower for edgings or even pot culture. Height 6 inches. Yates' Prize Strain is a combination of the large flowering named varieties in the finest shades.

Yates' Prize Strain—Red, rose, pink, white, etc. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

General List continued on page 31.



Anemone (St. Brigid).

Yates' Tasmanian-grown, Wilt-Resistant

ASTERS

Garden enthusiasts will welcome the opportunity to grow these gorgeous flowers free from the troubles of Wilt which caused considerable losses before the introduction of the Wilt-resistant strains. All the varieties offered in this list show considerable resistance to Wilt, and this should mean that the queenly Aster will regain its high place among the Summer-flowering annuals.

There is no doubt that a well-grown Aster is one of the loveliest of our decorative flowers, and they are well worth our time and skill in endeavouring to bring them to perfection.

Their cultivation is fairly simple, but if the first attempt is not successful this does not mean that your garden will not grow Asters. A little different treatment might be all that is needed. Some heavy soils, for instance, have grown Asters successfully after the application of old soot, using about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to the square yard. To enable seedlings to become easily established in these heavy soils some sand can be planted with the roots. This will give them their "first start," which is so important.

WHEN TO SOW: Sowing should not commence until all danger of frost is over unless made in a sheltered position. They can be continued during the Spring and even as late as January in districts where about four months of frost-free conditions remain. These late sowings are often very successful.

INDICATION AS TO TYPES OF ASTERS: Broadly speaking, Asters now popularly grown can be divided into two main classes.

First, a great favourite, is Yates' Giant Crego, with long flat petals sometimes slightly recurved, giving the flowers an attractive informal appearance. The Californian Giants (not available this season) are very similar in appearance.

The other type has slightly curled petals which are stiff and straight. The best examples of this type are the Tasmanian Branching, American Beauty, and the newer Royal Emperor Asters.

CREGO

(WILT-RESISTANT)

This is usually the first of the Asters to bloom, being about three weeks earlier than the American Beauty and Royal Emperor types. The vigorous plants produce an abundance of growth and long stems with flowers up to 4 inches across. Their dainty recurved petals several layers deep make them one of the favourite Asters.

Yates' Re-selected Giant Crego Mixed—A well-balanced mixture of all the popular shades, including some recent introductions. To gain an idea of this mixture note the available separate colours from which it is drawn. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Special pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Separate Colours

White, shell pink, light rose, deep rose, salmon-rose (Enchantress), crimson, light lilac, light blue, azure blue, navy blue (Blue Flame), purple, violet.

Each: Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-
Special Collection Offer—Six packets distinct colours (our selection), 2/6.

AMERICAN BEAUTY

(WILT-RESISTANT)

These are usually sown a little later than the Crego and will bloom during the early Autumn when they escape a great deal of the hottest weather. The flowers are large and extremely decorative, being nicely poised on stems up to 2 ft. in length. This Aster has a reputation for hardiness and vigour.

American Beauty Mixed—A glance at the list of separate colours below gives some idea of the variety in this mixture. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Special pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Separate Colours

White, shell pink (September Beauty), carmine rose, crimson, lavender, azure fairy, purple, deep violet.

Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-

Special Collection Offer—3 pkts., 1 pkt. each lavender, purple, rose, 1/3.

ROYAL EMPEROR

(WILT-RESISTANT)

No lover of Asters can afford to miss the opportunity of growing this really fine Aster. Although it is a little later flowering than most varieties, this is made up for by the size of the flowers, the length and vigour of the stems, and the number of blooms to a plant. The flowers are similar to the American Beauty in form, but many blooms measure over 4 inches across and are deeply layered with petals. No other Aster will bloom so successfully in late Autumn and even early Winter.

Royal Emperor Mixed—The separate colours listed below give an indication as to the range of this mixture. We thoroughly recommend a trial.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-

Separate Colours

Purple, dark blue, light blue, rose, light pink.

Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-

TASMANIAN BRANCHING

(WILT-RESISTANT)

They are well branched and average two feet or more in height, and, in their season, are covered with blooms of the short, straight-petalled type.

Yates' Tasmanian Branching Mixed—All the best colours in harmonious proportion. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-

HEART OF FRANCE

(WILT-RESISTANT)

Although the flowers are not large they are quite unique in that the colour is deep ruby red which deepens as the flower ages. Despite the fact that it was introduced many years ago it is still claimed to be the best red Aster yet introduced.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-

CALIFORNIAN GIANT ASTER

Owing to the difficulties of maintaining supplies of this Aster it has been necessary to omit it from our list. Those who like this variety for its vigour and size of flower, should certainly try the newer Royal Emperor Aster, which is in every way a really fine production. Full description is given above.



Aster—Royal Emperor Mixed.



Calliopsis—Bicolor.

BORONIA

(H.P.—C.F.) Sow during Spring either in seed boxes or in a well-prepared permanent location. Seed might take up to 8 weeks to germinate. Keep up the stock of vigorous plants by sowing freshly each season. Megastigma (3 ft. high) is the well-known Sweet Scented Brown or Melbourne Boronia. Megastigma — "Brown" Boronia. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

BRACHYCOME

(SWAN RIVER DAISY)

(H.A.—E.) A Western Australian "native"; compact bushes 8 inches high, bearing single blue or white flowers not unlike Cineraria. Blooms through the Summer, and besides being valuable for beds and borders can be used as an out-of-the-ordinary pot plant.

Iberidifolia—Mixed white and blue. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

CALCEOLARIA

(H.H.P.—D.) Should only be attempted in a glass-house where they make magnificent displays. Sow during Spring in cool moist conditions. Yates' Superb Strain is a mixture of all the finest colours with contrasting spotted or blotched effects. Height, 1½ ft.

Hybrida. Yates' Superb Strain—Pkt., 2/6; Small pkt., 1/6.

CALENDULA

See Feature Page 32.

CALLIOPSIS

(COREOPSIS)

Hardy plants for the driest places and yet very showy and provide some of the daintiest flowers for decoration. There are both annual and perennial varieties.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

(H.A.—A.E.) Sow during Spring and early Summer and choose a sunny location.

Drummondii (2 ft. high) is the well-known yellow Calliopsis with the crimson centre, and Bicolor (Tinctoria), also 2 ft. high, displays flowers in shades of yellow, brown and mahogany. Slightly taller (about 3 ft.) is the Bicolor Double, also in

CALLIOPSIS (continued)—

similar shades, being the double form of the single Tinctoria.

Drummondii—Yellow, crimson centre. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Bicolor (Tinctoria)—Yellow, brown and mahogany. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Bicolor Double—Yellow, brown and mahogany. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

PERENNIAL VARIETY.

(H.P.—A.E.) Autumn sowing is recommended for the Lanceolata Grandiflora, but in most districts these can be made in Winter and early Spring as well. Equally as hardy as the annual, it grows up to 2 ft. and bears those well-known golden yellow flowers on wiry stems. Lanceolata Grandiflora—Golden yellow. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

CANDYTUFT

(IBERIS)

(H.A.—A.) A hardy plant for sowing during late Autumn or Winter. It is decidedly showy for edgings or borders and can also be grown in pots. There are two distinct types as listed below.

CORONARIA TYPE.

This has hyacinth-like formation; its florets being closely placed along the stem. Well grown spikes often measure 7 inches long and over 2 inches across. Height, 12 inches.

Yates' Hyacinth Flowered (Empress)—Pure white. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

UMBELLATA TYPE.

In this type the flowers radiate umbrella-fashion round the top of the fairly long stems. Yates' Giant Flowered Hybrids are a choice mixture of the best colours, but for those who enjoy growing one or more colours separately, there is a list available.

Yates' Giant Flowered Hybrids—A selected blend of rose, lavender, crimson, purple, white, etc. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Separate Colours of above—Rose—cardinal, lavender, crimson. Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

CANNA

(H.P.—C.E.) A hardy favourite, especially where large areas are to be filled with colourful flowers. These Giant Hybrids represent the best of the named varieties in the tall Cannas. Sow either in Autumn or Spring. Giant Hybrids—A mixture of brilliant colours. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

For Plants—See Plant Section in Index.

CANTERBURY BELLS

(CAMPANULA MEDIUM)

ANNUAL TYPE.

(H.A.—C.F.) With this annual type it is now possible to enjoy these decorative blooms even in warm climates. They bloom within six months of sowing, which should take place in the Autumn for Spring flowers. This choice annual mixture is a fine blend of the best colours. Annual Choice Mixed—Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

BIENNIAL TYPE.

(H.B.—C.F.) These handsome plants will bloom the second year from seed and sowings should be made in the very early Autumn. They are a great favourite in cool climates, where they grow to perfection. There are both double and single varieties which attain a height of about 2 ft.

Single Mixed—Rose, white and blue, etc. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Double—Rose, white and blue, etc. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

CAPSICUM

(ORNAMENTAL CHILI)

(H.P.—C.E.) Sow during Spring and transplant seedlings to any good garden loam. This "berry" plant is easily grown and makes a welcome change. Plants bear numerous "berries" which change in colour from white to white striped purple, yellow, and finally scarlet as they mature. A first-class pot plant. 24 ins. high.

Celestial—Attractively coloured "berries." Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

CARNATION

(H.P.—C.) Even throughout the driest seasons the hardy bedding Carnation continues to thrive and bloom abundantly. They are not particular as to soil, but flourish in well-limed ground.

Yates' Giant Bedding Mixture is an ideal blend of the finest colours, the proportion of doubles is very high and the stems are long and wiry.

The Chabaud's Early is very similar but has many admirers because of its vigorous habit and true Chabaud flowers.

The Margaret Mixture is a first-class garden strain of this hardy bedding type.

All these varieties bloom within 5 to 6 months of sowing and are well-known for their delightful "Clove" scent.

The Perpetual Flowering type is something quite different, being a hand-fertilised strain and seed is saved only from named varieties. The percentage of doubles is very high and quite often flowers equal, if not superior, to many named varieties will be obtained. A few single and semi-double flowers are unavoidable.

Yates' Giant Bedding Mixed (Giant Margaret-Malmaison Type)—A varied mixture of colours. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Chabaud's Early—A vigorous strain, mixed colours. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Margaret (Mixed)—Hardy mixture. Pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-.

Perpetual Flowering—Saved from named varieties. Pkt., 2/-; Bulk pkts., 5/-, 10/-.

General List continued on page 33.



Canterbury Bells—
Annual Choice Mixed.

The Gay, Winter-flowering **CALENDULA** (Broad-leaved or English Pot Marigold)

(T.A.—A.) Few flowers have so rapidly come into favour as the Calendula, and it is not so many years ago when the Orange King was practically the only known variety. To-day there are several types and colours from which to choose and all have special merit.

Calendulas will often prove disappointing if sowings are made too early and for preference they should be left until February and can be continued in most climates until April; in cold climates Spring sowings are possible.

The Calendula grows well in any good garden loam, but the addition of some old rotted manure and occasional applications of liquid manure will induce larger flowers and longer stems.

There are three main types available, and for easy reference these have been classified under separate headings, namely Chrysanth, Straight-Petalled, and Quilled Types.

SOFT, LOOSE-PETALLED TYPE

(CHRYSANTHA)

With the introduction of this type of Calendula every flower lover took a great deal of notice. Perhaps its main attraction is the delightfully informal Chrysanthemum-like flowers with their long slender petals. Nevertheless, it has many other fine points, such as lengthy stems, with very few side laterals, making them very easy to use for decoration. There is a stronger resistance to rust and the plants flower very profusely.

Goldmine Mixture—A mixture of rich buttercup and clear orange flowers. Strong clean stems up to 18 inches long. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Special pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Golden Delight—A superb rich buttercup shade.

Orange Sunshine—A clear orange which shows up well under artificial light.

Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Yellow Colossal—A 1940 novelty which obtained world-wide recognition. Has the reputation of producing the largest flowers of any Calendula, some being up to 4½ inches across. They are fully double and a fine bright yellow colour. Pkt., 1/6

FLAT, STRAIGHT-PETALLED TYPE

This is among the hardiest of the Calendulas and will produce flowers under the most difficult conditions. It is inclined to be more subject to rust than the Chrysanth type, and although there is a profusion of flowers they carry some lateral growth on the stems.

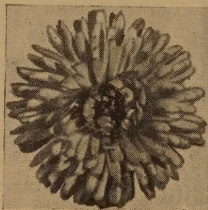
Campfire Improved—The deep orange flowers are very large.

Lemon King—Rich lemon with some variations.

Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Orange King (Ball's Select Florist Strain)—Rich deep orange shade; fully double flowers.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-



Calendula.

QUILLED-PETAL TYPE

Has considerable interest because of its semi-tubular petals creating a flower similar to a small Cactus Dahlia.

Radio—Deep orange.

Golden Radio—Rich yellow.

Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

FOR FRENCH AND AFRICAN MARIGOLDS—See MARIGOLD (page 36).

An Absorbing Hobby — Growing From Seed

DAHLIAS

(H.P.—C.) The raising of Dahlias from seed is not now confined to just a few enthusiasts as it was in bygone years. This intriguing pastime is now enjoyed by hundreds of gardeners for whom it has a great fascination. There are great possibilities, for quite often varieties equal if not superior to, many named varieties, are obtained. Dahlias do not come uniformly true to their parentage when grown from seed and it is quite likely a few flowers, unsuitable for a permanent collection, would be produced, and these should be discarded.

WHEN TO SOW: Sowings can be made in the early Spring but seedlings must be sheltered from frost. If the weather is very cold germination should be assisted by using glass frames. However, it is preferable to wait for warmer weather; avoid cold soil.

CULTIVATION: A leaflet on the cultivation of Dahlias is available free on request. They grow in any good garden loam and do not require to be over-manured. The best Dahlias are not those which bloom early but later in the year towards Autumn. This is when most seedling Dahlias flower. After the seedling plants have finished flowering small tubers will be formed in the ground and these should be carefully dug up and stored for next year.

PLANTS AND TUBERS OF NAMED VARIETIES ARE AVAILABLE IN SEASON. WRITE FOR A SPECIAL LIST PUBLISHED IN SEPTEMBER.

Double Mixed—Our seed is saved from named varieties of Decorative and Cactus Dahlias. It has always been noted for the fine types produced.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-

Charm Mixed—A splendid Dahlia for vase decoration and garden display. Flowers are poised just at the right angle on slender but stiff stems.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-

Single Mixed—A vigorous type of Dahlia from which can be expected Collarette and Giant Single types. The amount of bloom on one plant is surprising and many bunches of varied blossoms will be obtained from a few plants.

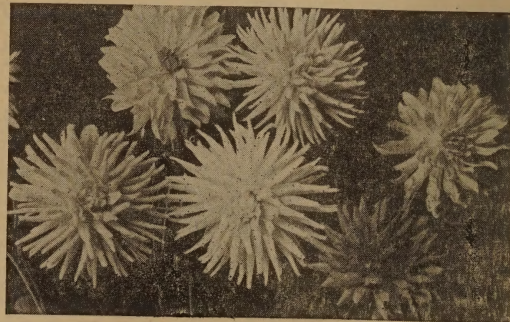
Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Unwin's Ideal Bedding Mixed—The only reliable dwarf Dahlia offered as seed. They attain a height of only 2 ft. with an abundant crop of rather unusual semi-quilled blossoms. May be used for cutting.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Hybrid Cactus—A similar flower to the true Cactus Dahlia but the petals are broader in the centre. An excellent flower for cutting.

Pkt., 1/-



Dahlia—Charm Mixed.



Yates' Large Flowered Branching Cineraria.

CELOSIA**(FEATHERED COCKSCOMB)**

(H.H.A.—B.E.) A Summer bedding flower to be sown when frosts are over, and another welcome variety for dry situations. The feathery flowers of the Thompsoni Mixture look well in their colours of crimson, scarlet and gold, and provide quite a change for the vases.

Flame of Fire is rather a different type but even more striking. There is a central crimson "cone" about 6 inches high and 4 inches across, surrounded by numerous smaller "cones," and all framed with attractive light green foliage.

Thompsoni Mixed—Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Pyramidalis (Flame of Fire)—Crimson "cones." Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-.

Cristata—See Cockscumb.

CENTAUREA**(CORNFLOWERS AND SWEET SULTANS)****CYANUS TYPE.**

(H.A.—A.) This is the well-known Cornflower of which the Blue King is the most famous, no doubt because of its simple charm and delightful "blueness." These favour a climate cooler than Sydney and in warm districts are inclined to be subject to mildew.

Rose Beauty is another favourite colour, being a clear bright rose. Apart from this it is identical to the Blue King.

For those who like mixtures of colour in this flower the Double Mixed will please because of its shades of purple, rose, blue, lilac and white.

These varieties grow about 3 ft. high and are sown in the Autumn.

Blue King—The favourite "blue." Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Rose Beauty—Deep rose. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Double Mixed—Blue, rose, white, etc. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

SWEET SULTAN TYPE.

(H.A.—A.) Quite distinct from the Cyanus but shares its dislike for warm climates. The blossoms are fragrant and often measure 3 inches across. There are often as many as three variations of colour in one flower; excellent for cutting. Grow 2 ft. high.

Imperialis (Giant Flowering Sweet Sultans)—Mixed shades. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

CHERANTHUS

(H.P.—C.) A colourful flower well worth a place in the rock garden. It can be sown either in the Autumn or Spring, but in climates warmer than Sydney it should flower only in the cool weather.

Allioni, often called Siberian Wallflower, presents a contrast of bright orange flowers and dark green foliage. On the other hand the four-petalled flowers of Kewensis are of a sulphur yellow colour. They deepen to gold and then change to a purple violet. Both are fragrant.

Allioni (Siberian Wallflower)—A brilliant orange; height 12 inches. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Kewensis—Sulphur passing to gold and purple-violet; height 12 inches. Pkt., 6d.

CHRISTMAS BUSH**(CERATOPETALUM GUMMIFERUM)**

(H.P.—C.) Our seed of this well-known New South Wales "native" is expertly saved from the finest trees.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

CHRYSANTHEMUM**ANNUAL TYPE.**

("Painted Daisies" or French Marguerites)

(H.A.—C.) For a Winter display of these colourful flowers sow the seed during the Autumn. They are quite different from the perennial or Japanese Chrysanthemum, being single yet with many colour combinations, such as white, yellow, lavender and red. In many cases rich golden and red zones combine with these colours to contrast with the almost jet black centres of the blooms. Our Tricolor Mixture has made this type of Chrysanthemum quite famous. Grown in any good garden loam they bloom abundantly; height, 2½ ft.

Tricolor Mixed—A varied assortment of colour. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

PERENNIAL TYPES.

(H.P.—C.) Of recent years the smaller florists' type of Chrysanthemum known as Indicum or Japanese Chrysanthemum has become very popular for cutting and massing. In this type Yates' Early Flowering Mixture is now widely grown. The flowers are single, semi-double and double, but exhibition incurved types of Chrysanthemums cannot be expected. There is a beautiful range of colour, including copper, rose, yellow and cream shades, as well as white. Sown in the early Spring they will bloom in the Autumn. Height, 3 to 4 ft.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (continued)—

Yates' Early Flowering Indicum—Pkt., 6d.; Special pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-.

Shasta Daisy (Excelsior)—The White Shasta Daisy is really a member of the perennial Chrysanthemum family, although not always regarded as such. We offer an excellent strain. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

CINERARIA

(H.H.A.—C.) In districts similar to and warmer than Sydney, the hardy Yates' Large Flowered Branching Strain can be grown outdoors. In many gardens it is made a "feature" in long, wide borders where its vigorous habit shows off the flowers with striking effect. In many cases these are very large and, of course, they make splendid glass-house plants. In the open they thrive in wind-sheltered semi-shaded spaces. Sow late Summer and Autumn; height, 3 ft.

Yates' Large Flowered Branching—Such colours as pink, many shades of blue, white and colour combinations too numerous to describe. Pkt., 6d.; Special pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-, 20/-.

CLARKIA

(H.A.—A.) Sow these during the Autumn for a dainty Winter flower to be used for table decoration or "en masse" in the garden. For the vases cut the sprays before all the buds are open.

The Double Mixture is a splendid blend of the best colours showing off these crinkly rosette-like flowers to the best advantage.

Double Mixed—A blend of the best colours. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

CLIANTHUS DAMPIERI**(STURT'S DESERT PEA)**

(H.P.—B.) A leaflet on the cultivation of this colourful flower is available free on request. It is a native of the dry Australian interior, where it thrives under the fierce heat. Brilliant deep crimson petals contrast with the black centres. Sow during Spring.

As described above. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

General List continued on page 35.



Chrysanthemum—
Yates' Early Flowering (Indicum).

Stately, Fragrant, Graceful

LUPINS

(H.A.—B.) Being leguminous, Lupins, besides being very beautiful, are wonderful soil improvers; and so easily are they grown. The seed can, of course, be sown where the seedlings will not have to be moved. Providing there is some good garden loam and a supply of water they require very little other attention. Sowings can be commenced about February and continued until May, except in temperate climates where Winter sowings are possible.

For quick reference the different types of Lupins are classified under separate headings, and an understanding of these will enable you to choose your favourites without any trouble at all.

TALL ANNUAL LARGE-SEADED

These will be easily recognised by their smooth foliage; three leaves to a stem. The habit is similar to that of a standard Rose with the heavy branching top carried on a sturdy "trunk."

Pink Pearl—Shell pink, shading to lighter pink at top with a dainty golden spot. Strongly perfumed and of branching habit. The favourite pink Lupin.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Blue Gem—Rich deep blue with yellow centre, the latter changing to brown with age. Strongly perfumed, well branched.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

White Pearl—A fine white selection from Pink Pearl, shading to mauve as the flowers age. Similar habit to above.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Hybridus Nigrescens—A darker blue than Blue Gem, with rich maroon markings. Vigorous grower, slightly perfumed.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Tall Large Seeded, Mixed—Contains the above and other shades.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

HARTWIGII, OR HAIRY-FOLIAGED TYPE

(SMALL SEED—ANNUAL)

The habit of this plant is to send up long heads of bloom 2 ft. in length from the crown. It is easy to imagine their effect in clump planting, especially in long wide borders. Added to these qualities are a hairy foliage which gives protection against slugs and snails, and a splendid colour range. Here are the varieties available as well as the mixture.

Albus—A beautiful pure white, retaining its colour right through; well branched, long spikes.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Blue—A dark blue with white eye, and a companion in habit and type with Albus.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

HARTWIGI, OR HAIRY-FOLIAGED TYPE (continued)—

Heavenly Blue (Coelestinus)—A charming shade of pale blue with white eye; very attractive and the only one of this colour which is uniform from opening.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Rosea—A mauve or lilac shade of rose.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Tall Small Seeded, Mixed (Hartwigii type)—Contains a mixture of above varieties.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Special Offer—1 pkt. each of 3 separate colours—heavenly blue, rosea, dark blue—1/3.

DWARF

(TRAILING—ANNUAL)

This is not so widely grown as the other types, but there is one variety which has considerable merit, this is **Luteus Romulus**, a semi-trailing plant with rich canary yellow flowers emitting a very sweet but never overpowering fragrance. They grow to perfection in cool climates, and even in warm districts, such as Sydney, they will produce sizeable blooms; they are worth growing for their fragrance alone. Rockeries, window boxes and borders provide opportunities for growing them.

Luteus Romulus—A rich canary yellow.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-

PERENNIAL VARIETY

(H.P.—B.) Words cannot describe these superb columns of bloom and the colour combinations produced by them. We refer, of course, to the newer **Russell Lupin**. A note of warning, however; they are a cool climate flower and cannot be expected to give of their best in climates similar to and warmer than Sydney. Sometimes the heads of bloom are 2 ft. or more in length and 6 inches across at the base. The individual florets are often as large as those of the Snapdragon. Sow during Autumn, and provide a deeply dug rich garden soil. Space plants 3 ft. apart.

Russell Mixed (Polyphyllus type)—As described above.

Special pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-

Tall Small Seeded Lupins—Effective yet easily grown





Cockscomb—Good Mixed.

COBAEA SCANDENS

In Creepers.—See Index.

COCKSCOMB

(CRISTATA)

(H.H.A.—C.E.) Years ago it was very unusual to see a Summer garden without Cockscomb, and because of its hardness and magnificent display of colour it should be more widely grown than it is at present. In our Good Mixture there are shades of crimson, yellow, salmon and gold, and the magnificent heads of bloom are supported on plants 3ft. high.

In contrast the Glasgow Prize grows only 12 inches high, and bears crimson flowers of exhibition form.

Sow during Spring in a warm position.

Good Mixed.—Contains the best colours as described above. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-; Glasgow Prize.—Crimson. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

For Feathered Cockscomb — see Celosia.

COLEUS

(H.A.—D.E.) For the problem of "what to grow in the shade," Coleus supplies the answer, but, of course, it likes some sunlight. It is a hardy outdoor plant in Sydney and warmer districts, and its multi-coloured foliage makes a brilliant display. Yates' Special Exhibition Mixture is well-known for its proportion of different types, including fringed and plain. The colours show splendid variation. Yates' Special Exhibition.—Saved from Show varieties. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-.

CONVOLVULUS

(MINOR)

(DWARF MORNING GLORY)

(H.H.A.—C.) True to its second name, this plant grows only 12 inches high but spreads often 2 ft. across—quite different from its taller relations, the Climbing Morning Glory. Despite the ease with which it can be grown, there is a remarkable profusion of bloom. The Minor Mixture has many soft colours as well as striped and flaked effects.

A newcomer to this family is the Royal Ensign, demanding attention to its bright ultramarine blue flowers. It is not often that a blue flower is so easily grown. Sow during Spring. Minor Mixed.—A varied mixture of colour. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Royal Ensign.—Bright blue. Pkt., 1/-; Major (Climbing Morning Glory).—In Creepers (see Index).

COSMOS

(H.A.—A.E.) Undoubtedly this is one of our most useful flowers, for it thrives in poor soil, makes a splendid flower for cutting or massing, and does not require a great deal of water. Although sown usually during Spring, a January sowing should be tried for some fine late Autumn flowers.

Mammoth Single Mixture is grown for its magnificent flowers poised on long, slender stems. There is a mixture of colour, including white, crimson and rose.

In contrast the Early Orange Flare has smaller flowers but of a most striking orange shade. It is very useful for late sowings for it blooms quickly. Yellow Klondyke is practically the same colour, but takes a little longer to flower, and, in consequence, has slightly larger blooms.

The variety Lady Lennox provides an opportunity of growing very large pink blooms on long slim stems, which make them so easy to decorate and arrange.

Mammoth Single Mixed.—Tall growing, white, crimson, and rose. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-; Early Orange Flare.—Bright orange, very early. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Yellow Klondyke.—Brilliant orange, later and larger than Early Orange Flare. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Lady Lennox.—Pink, very vigorous. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.



Cosmos—Mammoth Single.

CYNOGLOSSUM

(CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT)

(H.A.—C.) This hardy annual is not unlike a large Forget-Me-Not and, being easily grown, should be in every garden. The Amabile Blue is the most popular, with its sprays of bright blue flowers, 18 inches high. Amabile Blue.—Bright blue flowers. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

DAHLIA

See Feature Page 32.

DELPHINIUM

(PERENNIAL LARKSPUR)

(H.P.—C.F.) Sowings of this handsome flower can be made in the Autumn or Spring, but in warm districts Autumn sowings will be found the best, and, although perennials, fresh yearly sowings are more profitable than keeping old plants.

The tall stately "Hybrids" are seen at their best when grown in a large mass, such as a wide border. More recently the Hollyhock Flowered type has become famous for its large blooms, but, being a "shy" seeder, there is difficulty always in maintaining supplies.

For sheer daintiness and grace the Butterfly or Chinese Delphinium is seldom equalled. There are two colours—deep gentian blue and a lighter azure blue.

But these do not end the list, for there are types midway between the Hybrids and the Butterfly, namely, Belladonna—with light blue flowers and plants about 3 ft. high—and Bellamosum—bright dark blue. Apart from the colour this is similar to the Belladonna.

All these varieties are perennial and thrive in moist situations.

Yates' Perennial Hybrids (Tall Kew-way Type).—Double and semi-double flowers in several shades of blue; height, 4ft. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-.

Hollyhock Flowered.—Large, Hollyhock-like flowers in various shades of blue. Pkt., 1/-.

BUTTERFLY TYPE

(Chinese Delphinium)

Deep Blue (Gentian).—Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-; Azure Blue.—Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

OTHER TYPES.

Belladonna.—Light blue. Pkt., 1/-; Bellamosum.—Dark blue. Pkt., 1/-; Annual Delphinium.—See Larkspur. Delphinium Crowns.—See page 71.

General List continues on page 37.



Delphinium—Butterfly.

CUPHEA

(H.A.—C.) A splendid little plant for the rock garden or edging. It is compact, grows about 10 inches high, and during the Summer is covered with fiery cerise-red flowers. Sow during Spring.

Firefly.—Cerise-red. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

CYCLAMEN

(H.H.P.—D.) Cyclamen seed may be planted at almost any time of the year, but protection under glass is usually necessary. Bulbets are formed when the young seedlings die down, and these (the bulbets) are again planted out for flowering during the Spring.

The Persicum Giganteum is a superb strain of Cyclamen in a splendid mixture of colours.

Tubers are also available in season (see Index).

Persicum Giganteum.—Carefully selected. Pkt., 2/-; Bulk pkts., 5/-, 10/-, 20/-.

Bright, Sturdy, Cut-and-come-again

MARIGOLDS

(Tagetes)

Although in many ways very similar, the African and French Marigolds require entirely opposite growing seasons. The African Marigold is one of our most popular Summer annuals, whereas the French like the cooler weather and will resist frost. In cold climates Spring sowings of French Marigolds would be advisable; they grow to perfection where there are cool Summer conditions.

AFRICAN MARIGOLDS

(H.H.A.—A.) Few other flowers grow so successfully in such a variety of climates and conditions. We find them in the tropics, in cool southern and highland districts, in heavy and sandy soils, and in dry and moist places. All of which is sufficient recommendation apart from their beauty and usefulness as cut flowers. They are very tenacious during dry weather, but readily respond to an occasional watering. Where water is limited a mixture of rotted leaves, grass cuttings or old manure will keep the surface roots, on which these plants mostly rely, cool and moist. Growing them closely together, say 18 inches apart, in wide beds, forces the plants to shade their own roots with very beneficial results. The normal spacing is 2 ft. apart. Sow during Spring after frosts are over and continue to the early Summer.

We are always right to the fore in the search for something new, and in recent years have tried out nearly two hundred variations of the African Marigold. For the Australian climate we consider these in our list to be the most suitable.

Marigolds can be used for a temporary hedge, and there are few sights to better them when massed in beds 4 to 6 ft. wide.

Tall Double Fistulosa Varieties

These flowers are tightly packed with a multitude of frilled petals forming a fully double pom-pom ball of colour. A hardy, free flowering, cut-and-come-again strain. Tall Double Mixed—Nicely balanced mixture of lemon and orange shades.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-
Orange Prince—Glowing orange.
Lemon Queen—Soft yellow.

Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-

Carnation Flowered Varieties

In this Marigold the petal formation is quite irregular and provides that unconventional touch for which these flowers are so renowned. They have proved a boon to housewives, florists, interior decorators, and even artists, all of whom find them so obligingly decorative. Guinea Gold is the most popular for this purpose.

Guinea Gold—Hardy, free flowering, magnificent colour. A tip-top strain for the home gardener or florist.

Yellow Supreme—Very similar to Guinea Gold except colour is creamy lemon yellow. Odourless foliage.

Each: Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-

SPECIAL OFFER.—1 pkt. each 3 separate colours, Orange Prince, Lemon Queen, Guinea Gold, for 1/3.

Other Varieties

Gigantea Sunset Giants—Has now been greatly improved and recent trials showed a very fine proportion of "doubles." These are truly magnificent in size and formation and often measure 4 inches across. Variations in orange comprise the colours. Free from the usual Marigold odour.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-
Chrysanthemum Flowered, Mixed—An easily grown Marigold that resembles the Japanese incurved Chrysanthemum; has appeal for every gardener. Odourless foliage.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-



Marigold—Tall Double French Mixed.

FRENCH MARIGOLDS

(H.A.—A.) The warm rich shades of the French Marigolds give welcome relief, both in the garden and the home, during the colder months. They form a very densely foliated plant which makes the background for the dainty and colourful flowers. Sowings are usually commenced about mid-Summer and continued until Autumn. In climates similar to and colder than Melbourne, Spring sowings are advisable, for this Marigold stands only mild frosts.

Tall Double French Mixed—A popular mixture of yellow and brown striped flowers supported on plants growing 2 ft. high.

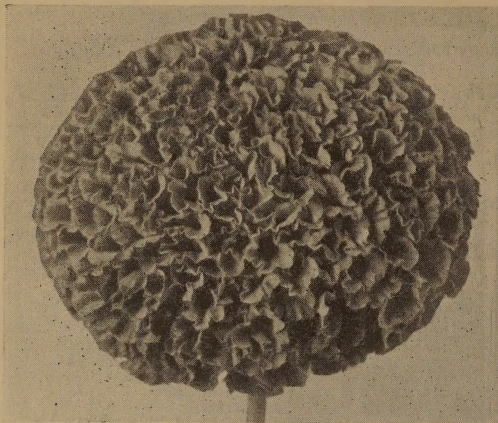
Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-
Winter Delight (True Australian Strain)—The flowers are large and of a deep mahogany shade, with golden yellow crested centres. If sown in December and January will bloom right through the Winter months, but they may also be sown until late Autumn.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkt., 2/-
Tall Tree—Mostly favoured because of its early flowering habit. Blooms are often obtained within 3½ months of planting out the seedlings.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkt., 2/-
Russet and Gold (Dwarf Double Mixed)—Contains all the richest shades of brown and mahogany, some being tipped with gold, others having rich golden-crested centres. A choice strain highly recommended. 12 inches high.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

THIS LIST DOES NOT INCLUDE CALENDULA (BROAD-LEAVED OR ENGLISH POT MARIGOLD) FOR WHICH SEE FEATURE PAGE 32.



Marigold—Fistulosa.



Dianthus—Single Hybrids.

DIANTHUS

(H.B.—A.E.) Very few other plants produce such a quantity of bloom in comparison to their size as Dianthus, and yet they can stand dry weather besides being quite adaptable to most soils. Most of them will bloom for a second year, but it is best to make fresh sowings about every 12 months, either in the Spring or Autumn.

There are several types: Yates' Double Hybrids, for example, display a superb range of colour in these decorative blooms. They can easily be made a feature of the Summer border. The deeply fringed flowers, in rich colours and markings, of the Single Hybrids make them equally outstanding, and if anything they are even more prolific than the double.

The Chinesins type is popularly known as Indian Pinks. They favour sunshine.

Still new enough to be unknown even to many experienced gardeners are last year's novelties, Rainbow Loveliness and Delight. "Loveliness" is aptly described because the lacy petals are further enhanced by the fine colour range.

Although growing only 9 inches high, "Delight" compels attention with its unlimited range of colour and dainty flowers, all displaying a deeper shade in the centre. A hardy plant with the delicate appearance of a "hot house" favourite.

All Dianthus favour well-limed soil; use up to 1½ lbs. per square yard. Yates' Double Hybrids—A magnificent range of colour. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Yates' Single Hybrids—Serrated edged flowers with the richest markings. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Chinesins (Indian Pinks)—Very free flowering. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Rainbow Loveliness—A new introduction as described above. Pkt., 1/6.

Delight—Also a recent introduction; a mixture of many colours. Pkt., 1/-; Dianthus Barbatus—See Sweet William.

DIDISCUS

(BLUE LACE FLOWER)

(H.A.—C.) A very interesting flower with its umbrella-like flowers in a rare shade of clear light blue, sometimes described as "heavenly blue." Growing 18 inches to 2 ft. high, Coeruleus makes an effective pot plant, and the flowers can be used for cutting.

For preference, sow where seedlings can remain to flower. Coeruleus—Blue. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

DIMORPHOTHECA

(H.A.—C.E.) It does not need very many plants to obtain the striking effect of hundreds of the brilliant flowers of the Aurantiaca Hybrida type. The shades include red, various yellows, orange, and a sprinkling of white. The growing of them in large masses defies description. Nevertheless, the Aurantiaca orange has many admirers because of its brilliant blooms and all-black centres. Aurantiaca Hybrida—White, red and various yellow and orange shades; height, 18 inches. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Aurantiaca—Brilliant orange; height, 18 inches. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

ERIGERON

(H.P.—C.) Sometimes called Midsummer Daisy and often grows up to 2 ft. high, displaying lilac shaded flowers with yellow centres. An interesting flower for the border and for cutting. Speciosus—Pkt., 6d.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(CALIFORNIAN POPPY)

(H.A.—B.E.) In California (U.S.A.) this Poppy has been raised to the status of a State flower, and it is held in very high regard. It is also suited to our warm Summers and really is a worth-while plant for rockeries, borders and mass planting. From



Freesia—Yates' Hybrids.

every opening in the lacy blue-green foliage these long tapering buds appear in the most vivid colours. As they grow only 12 inches high they may also be used for window-boxes. Sow after frosts and thin out, rather than transplant seedlings.

Mixed Hybrids—Orange, scarlet, mauve, rose. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

FLANNEL FLOWER

(ACTINOTUS HELIANTHI)

(H.P.—A.E.) Thrives in poor soil and resents over-much moisture. Noted for its difficulty in germination but should be sown in the Spring.

Pkt., 1/6; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-

FORGET-ME-NOT

(MYOSOTIS ALPESTRIS)

(H.P.—C.F.) This old English favourite is mostly thought of as blue, but there are also mixed colours. The Blue Forget-Me-Not has sentimental appeal for all and makes an attractive edging or window box plant. The mixed colours are, however, very popular for general display. Height, 10 inches.

Mixed Colours—Blue, pink and white. Pkt., 6d.

Blue—A rich blue. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.



Large Flowered Mixed Foxglove.

FOXGLOVE

(DIGITALIS)

(H.P.—A.F.) A stately plant for wide borders or clump planting. Thrives in cool climates; height, 4 ft.

Large Flowered Mixed—Effectively spotted flowers in many colours. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

FREESIA

(H.P.—C.) With good treatment some really fine specimens of flowers can be expected the first year from seed. In the "Hybrids" it is not unusual for new colours to be obtained. After the first flowering small bulbets are formed. Freesias can be easily "naturalised" in grassland or lawns.

Refracta Alba is the well-known white, but Yates' Hybrids display an amazing amount of colours. Sow during Autumn.

Yates' Hybrids—Harvested from a collection of pink, rose, deep cream and orange varieties. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Refracta Alba—Pure white. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

GAILLARDIA

PERENNIAL TYPE.

(H.P.—A.E.) In dry times the perennial Gaillardia always earns the gardener's thanks for the way it stands up to the difficult conditions. Few plants bloom so consistently throughout the year. The Grandiflora mixture represents "the ideal" in these flowers. Sow Autumn and Spring.

Grandiflora Mixed—New tints; pure orange and intermediate shades to Indian Red. Height, 20 inches; flowers 3-4 inches across. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

ANNUAL TYPE.

(H.A.—A.E.) From early Spring sowing flowers should be obtained by Christmas. Two varieties, a "double" and a "single" are available. Lorenziana has richly-coloured ball-shaped flowers of "fluffy" appearance. The Picta displays single flowers similar to the perennial type.

Lorenziana—Red and yellow; height, 15 inches. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Picta (single)—Orange and yellow single flowers; height, 15 inches. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

General List continued on page 39.

The Bright-Eyed, and Joyous

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

(H.A.—A.E.) Phlox enable us to fill the garden with colour with an easily grown, easily raised plant. Their main requirement is a place in the sun and they thrive under the Summer heat. Nevertheless, in districts where frosts are mild, they can be grown in Winter and at such a time will make a welcome cut flower because they last well during the cooler weather. Scald the stems after cutting to ensure longer life for the blooms. Sowings for all climates can be made in the Spring, but in mild climates may be continued throughout the Summer and until the Autumn. They thrive in a good garden loam and require only a moderate amount of water.

Our Derwent Large-Flowered Grandiflora Type Phlox have been renowned for years not only for the white-eyed flowers but also for the self colours.

DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA TYPE

Yates' Derwent Large-Flowered Mixed—A very fine large-flowered strain. The colour range is almost unlimited and includes the following: Crimson, white eye; bright rose; light rose, dark eye; chamois rose; lilac, white centre; scarlet; vermillion; rose, white centre; buff and yellow; violet, white eye; bright red, white eye; rose cerise, white centre; white.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-

Cuspidata (Star Phlox)—The edges of petals are deeply serrated and flowers star shaped. Pkt., 6d.



Phlox Drummondii.

Easily Grown, Colourful, Ever-blooming

NASTURTIIUMS

(H.H.A.—A.) The numerous types of Nasturtiums now available bring them to the forefront as one of the most useful flowers. Commencing with the Tom Thumb Nasturtium with its single flowers we come next to the Dwarf Golden Globe, hailed with delight by gardeners because of its compact habit and colourful double flowers.

Next on the list are the semi-trailing Gleam Nasturtiums, the habit of which is to cover the ground very attractively with their foliage and their double and semi-double blooms of many different colours.

In contrast the trailers of the Matchless type might extend for 10 ft., studded all the way with dainty single flowers.

Most gardeners now know that the Nasturtiums with the greater number of blooms in comparison to the foliage growth are produced in poor soil, whereas in rich soils they are inclined to display an unwelcome abundance of leaves. Sow during Spring, and in districts where Winters are mild also in Autumn.

DOUBLE GLEAM VARIETIES

(DWARF TRAILING TYPE)

In comparison to their height (18 inches) Gleam Nasturtiums make a splendid "cover" plant, often spreading to 3 ft. each way from the centre. They are freely studded with the semi-double and double blooms. They can be grown separately or in mixture. Forcing or nitrogenous fertilisers and manures should not be used.

Gleam Hybrids—In addition to the varieties mentioned below there are new shades, such as yellow and salmon. There is a good percentage of double and semi-double flowers with some variations.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Golden Gleam—A splendid yellow and noted for its high percentage of "doubles." Very fragrant.

Orange Gleam—A rich orange. Semi-double and double flowers.

Scarlet Gleam—Brilliant scarlet flowers varying from single to semi-double.

Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

DWARF TYPES

(NON-TRAILING)

The purpose of these types has already been explained, and it should be emphasised that the flowers are in every way equal to those of the Gleam varieties. Most of them are fragrant as well as being double and semi-double. They are ideal for rockery or border positions where they are not likely to intrude too far on to the pathways. They have no trouble in practically hiding their foliage with delightful flowers, providing they are not grown in rich soil.

When the variety Indian Chief was introduced it presented an opportunity to grow this almost red foliaged plant, with its scarlet flowers, in contrast to the green foliage and golden flowers of the Golden Globe—the effect is very pleasing.

It should be noted that the variety Tom Thumb has single flowers and is not classed with the "Globe" varieties.

DWARF TYPES (continued)—

Dwarf Double Globe Mixed—A mixture of the loveliest shades, among which are crimson, orange, yellow, salmon, scarlet and rose.

Pkt., 6d.; Special pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Dwarf Double Golden Globe—A compact counterpart of the well-known Golden Gleam Nasturtium. Rich golden flowers.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Indian Chief—Vivid scarlet flowers appear from every opening among the almost red leaves. The effect is most unusual. The flowers are sweetly scented and many of them semi-double.

Pkt., 1/-

Tom Thumb Mixed (Single)—All the most beautiful colours in mixture. A hardy, vigorous type.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

CLIMBING TYPE

(SINGLE)

Yates' Matchless Mixture—A very wide range of colour and a good type for climbing or where long trailers are required for embankments, etc. There is an abundance of bloom.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-



Nasturtium—Dwarf Double Globe Mixed.



Gypsophila—Elegans Grandiflora White.

GERBERA JAMESONI (AFRICAN DAISY)

(H.P.—D.E.) Our supplies of this seed are freshly gathered at regular, short intervals, and stocks are left at the lowest possible minimum, so that we are continually using fresh seed. Any orders received whilst we are awaiting arrival of new stock are held over and executed as soon as our germination tests are completed. Packets supplied to our distributors are dated for sale for three months only.

Mixed Hybrids—Saved from a fine and exclusive collection of named Gerberas. Numerous colours, both old favourites and new, can be anticipated. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-.

Plants—In Nursery Section—See Index.

GEUM

(H.P.—C.) An Autumn-sown perennial for Sydney and cooler districts. Carnation-like flowers ride gracefully on 18-inch stems from the low-growing plants. Available in two colours, red and yellow; both may be used for the vases if picked when first open; scald stem-ends for longer life.

Mrs. Bradshaw — Brick-red, semi-double flowers. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Lady Stratheden—Bright golden yellow; semi-double. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

GLADIOLI

(H.P.—C.) The seed we offer is saved from best named sorts. Gladioli are easily raised from seed. We can also supply bulbs in season—see Index.

Yates' Giant Hybrids — The most beautiful shades of the well-known large-flowered Gladioli. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-.

GLOBE AMARANTH (GOMPHRENA)

(H.A.—A.) Like other "everlastings" these flowers can be hung head downwards, dried, and used for indoor decoration when flowers are scarce. The bushy plants grow about 2 ft. high and produce numerous blossoms.

Purple—Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Mixed Colours—Orange, flesh pink and purple, as well as others. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

GLOXINIA

(H.H.P.—D.) An exquisite glass-house plant which, in warm climates, can also be grown in bush-houses. Sowings are made in Spring or Summer, and after the first season a small bulb is formed for planting the following year.

Bulbs are also available—see Index. Yates' Prize Strain—Gorgeous colourings overlaid with spotted and mottled effects. Pkt., 1/6; Bulk pkt., 5/-.

GODETIA

(H.A.—A.) "Farewell-to-Spring" is the popular name for this flower in America, and it also applies to this country, for the hardy Godetia will bloom right into the early Summer and display its charm when other flowers are very scarce. Easily grown, they thrive in poor soil, and sowings can be made from Autumn to early Winter, and in cool districts again in the Spring.

TALL DOUBLE TYPES. (Azalea Flowered Variety)

The long graceful stems up to 3 ft. in length are freely studded with the Azalea-like blooms. The delicate colours, such as pink, cherry red, and mauve, are further enhanced by the satin sheen of the petals.

Double Mixed—A blend of the finest colours as described above. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Separate Colours—Cherry red, carmine. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Double Sybil Sherwood—Although claimed by the originator to be a "double," the extra petals give only a semi-double effect. The colour is identical with the Single Sybil Sherwood. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

TALL SINGLE TYPES.

Like the doubles these single types are hardy and free flowering. The cup-shaped blossoms are massed in bunches at the top of the stems and may be used for either massing in the garden or cutting. Height, 20 inches. The colours available in this type are all exquisitely delicate, although the vivid salmon-orange of Kelvedon Glory has a touch of richness about it.

Sybil Sherwood—Salmon-pink blended with orange and softened by a delicate white border. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Kelvedon Glory — Vivid salmon-orange. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Pelargonium—Delicate blush pink blotched with carmine. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

GRASSES

(MIXED ORNAMENTAL)

In the decoration of cut flowers or in planning unusual effects, these grasses can be used to advantage. Sow thinly in clumps during Autumn. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

GYPHOPHILA

(FAIRY GRASS)

(H.P. and H.A.—A.) The dainty florets, when mixed with such flowers as Sweet Peas, or used in bouquets, add greatly to their value; 2 ft. high.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Elegans Grandiflora — Produces an abundance of dainty white florets on slender branching stems. Used by commercial growers as well as home gardeners. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 1/6.

Also available in Rose, or a Mixture of Rose and White—Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

PERENNIAL VARIETY.

Paniculata—White, suited for cool climates. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

HELICHRYSUM

(STRAW FLOWER)

(H.A.—A.) No doubt the swiftest of the "everlastings." Flowers can be cut and dried, and for this purpose buds should only be half open. Hang heads downwards in bunches for drying. Sow in Autumn or Spring. Height, 2 ft.

Mixed Colours—White, salmon, rose, crimson, scarlet and yellow. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

HEUCHERA

(CORAL BELLS)

(H.P.—C.) A dainty rock garden plant or for decorating the edges of borders. The slender stalks carry numerous tiny bell-shaped flowers, either in coral red or other shades, such as white and blush pink. Sow in Autumn.

Sanguinea—Coral red. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

New Hybrids—White, blush pink and coral red in mixture. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

General List continued on page 41.



Godetia—Tall Double.

Thoroughbred Exhibition, and Hardy Bedding

PANSIES

(H.P.—A.E.) Although almost everyone knows the Pansy it would be quite true to say that they are not nearly enough grown. How often do we see them planted in single rows as "trimming" when they could have been used so much more effectively with three or four rows. The real glory of Pansies is seen when they are grown in large beds or large masses—they need no other contrasting flowers nor any "supplementary" effects. A large mass of beautiful Pansies, whether the smaller bedding types or the larger aristocrats of the family, will usually cause more excitement in the neighbourhood than any other flower.

Apart from enjoying the praise and envy of neighbours there's a thrill in waiting for the hundreds of delightful "faces" to unfold and turn towards the sun. This they continue to do for many weeks.

All sorts of people grow Pansies—there are those who must have the accurate markings of the exhibition sorts with which to win prizes; others like to grow just one colour, such as Ullswater Blue; still others will have nothing else but the varied mixture of the bedding types.

But it occurs to us that many have not enjoyed the beauty of these flowers because they believe them to be difficult to grow; nothing could be further from the truth. Certainly the high-class thoroughbreds will not germinate as easily as the commoner bedding sorts, but once they get going they are very little trouble. The main thing is to give them plenty of water and a rich garden loam, with applications of liquid manure about every 10 to 12 days. The harder bedding sorts will exist and bloom abundantly on much less favourable treatment.

Sowings can be made in seed beds or boxes, commencing in December and continuing to April in mild climates; in cold districts where the early Summers are cool, Spring sowings are recommended. Choose a sunny position for planting-out the seedlings and space them 9 inches apart. Where flowers are required for exhibition, reduce the number on the plants to, say, half a dozen at a time.

YATES' GIANT EXHIBITION AND GARDEN VARIETIES

Yates' Champion Fancy—A truly magnificent strain of Giant Fancy Pansies. The colourings and markings are remarkable for their diversity of striking shades, while the substance and size of the blooms eclipse any other variety we have seen. Has probably won more prizes during the past years than any other strain. Recommended for general garden use and for show purposes.

Engleman's Exhibition—A large Pansy of true exhibition form and size. The colourings are rich, and contrasted with regular large blotches. Has won many prizes and has a high reputation in England and America. Pkt., 3/6

Yates' Superb Giant Mixed—A very excellent strain of Giant Show and Exhibition Pansies. The flowers are large, brilliantly marked, and of a great variety of colouring.

Ullswater Blue—A very large, free-flowering Pansy of a delightful shade of rich blue with darker blotches. A splendid variety for massing in borders and for bedding.

Roggli's Giants—A fine strain of Giant Pansies, combining size, substance and diversity of colour. The form is good, though not of the true exhibition type.

Special pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkt., 5/-

YATES' GIANT EXHIBITION AND GARDEN VARIETIES (continued)—

Cassier's Blotched Mixed—A fine strain of Blotched Pansies of great richness and wide range of colour.

Trimardeau Mixed—These are good hardy Pansies, giving a variation of colours, but for a good garden display we recommend the above.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/- For Violas, see Index.

BEDDING PANSIES

Planted in masses in large clumps or in ribbon borders, these give a magnificent show in Spring. Their colours are very bright and they yield a great wealth of bloom. The flowers are not so large as the ordinary Pansies, but they are of strong, compact, upright habit, and very free flowering.

Choice Mixed Bedding Pansies—Containing all the best colours.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-

Special Collection Offer for—7/6

This consists of four of our most distinct varieties and carries our recommendation. For descriptions of varieties, see this page.

1 packet Yates' Champion Fancy	3/6
1 packet Engleman's Exhibition	3/6
1 packet Roggli's Giants	1/-
1 Small packet Ullswater Blue	1/6





Tall Branching Mixed Larkspur.

HOLLYHOCK

(ALTHAEA)

ANNUAL TYPES.

(H.A.—C.F.) The introduction of annual types of Hollyhocks has meant a lot to lovers of these flowers. It means that they can now be grown successfully in the warmer climates, and they have lost nothing in size or appeal. Flowers may be expected 5 months after sowing the seed. There are two varieties available: Indian Spring reveals some exquisite pink shades in flowers which are also semi-double. Double Scarlet Beauty makes a rich contrast with its vivid scarlet blooms.

Indian Spring—Rose-pink. Pkt., 1/6; Bulk pkt., 2/-.
Double Scarlet Beauty—Vivid scarlet. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

PERENNIAL TYPES.

(H.P.—C.F.) The perennial Hollyhock is more suited to climates cooler than Sydney, and under such conditions grows to perfection. It is impossible to entirely eliminate some singles from the double strain, but our seed is saved from a very fine collection of "doubles."

The Single Mixture too comes from a varied assortment of the best colours. Sow in Autumn.

Yates' Derwent Double Mixed—A brilliant range of colour. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.
Single Mixed—Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

HUNNEMANNIA

(MEXICAN POPPY)

(H.A.—B.E.) These colourful flowers should be given a great deal more room in Australian gardens. The seeds should be sown in the Spring; for preference where the plants are to grow and flower.

Flowers for the vases should be cut in the bud.

Both available varieties have the well-known Tulip-shaped yellow flowers, but Sunlite boasts an extra row of petals, giving it a more open appearance.

Fumariaefolia—A glowing yellow. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Semi-Double Sunlite—Pkt., 6d.

IMPATIENS

(SULTAN'S BALSAM)

(H.H.P.—C.) For the semi-shaded side of the house this is an ideal plant. Growing 2 ft. high, it makes good "cover" with its large foliage and vigorous habit. Newer colours

IMPATIENS (continued)—

are now available. Sow during Spring.

Holstii, New Hybrids—Scarlet, cerise, lavender, rose and white in mixture. Pkt., 1/-.

IPOMOPSIS

(OR GILIA)

(H.B.—A.) A hardy plant for the semi-permanent border. The long spikes of bloom, in orange and scarlet, are a feature of this flower. Sow in Autumn.

Mixed—Orange and scarlet. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

LARKSPUR, TALL

(ANNUAL DELPHINIUM)

(H.A.—A.) When it comes to the problem of looking for an easily grown Autumn-sown flower, our search need not go past Larkspur. A packet of seeds strewn over a garden bed, and covered to about three times the depth of the seed itself, will produce some amazing results. Of course it is better to sow in some sort of line if possible, and cultivation afterwards is then more simple. In country districts these plants are often used to repel Grasshoppers, who certainly dislike them and usually die after they attack the foliage.

There are two main types, namely, the Tall Branching and Spire. The former is the most important and certainly the most beautiful. There are two mixtures—the Rainbow, which is blended from chosen colours, and the Tall Branching, containing practically every Larkspur shade.

The Spire types are more compact, with the flower spikes mostly on the main stem.

TALL BRANCHING TYPE.

Yates' Rainbow Mixture—Selected colours. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Tall Branching Mixed—Many colours. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

We offer the following attractive colours separately:

Sky Blue, Dark Blue, Exquisite (light pink), Pink Beauty (rich pink), La France (soft pink), Lustrous Carmine, Rosy Scarlet, and White—Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.
Special Offer—1 pkt. each of 3 separate colours—Lustrous Carmine, Sky Blue, Dark Blue—for 1/3.

LARKSPUR, TALL (continued)—**SPIRE TYPE.**

Giant Imperial Coral King (coral pink, tinted salmon), Giant Imperial Gloria Improved (rich deep rose; salmon background), Blue Spire and Lilac Spire—Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

LEPTOSYNE

(GREAT WINTER-FLOWERING YELLOW MARGUERITE)

(H.A.—A.) During Winter, when there is a scarcity of flowers, this easily grown plant readily fills the gap. The brilliant yellow Daisy-like flowers can be cut with long decorative stems, and the plants themselves are quite ornamental; height, 2 ft. Sow where they are to flower during Autumn and early Winter. They resist quite severe frosts.

Maritima—Brilliant light yellow. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

LINARIA

(TOAD FLAX)

(H.A.—A.E.) The colourful daintiness of these flowers never fails to compel attention. There are no hard or striking tones, but mostly pastel and similar shades in many variations. They are not unlike miniature Snappdragons and grow up to 12 inches high.

Fairy Bouquet is very dwarf and attains only 8 inches. In rockeries and similar places it makes a first-class display. Sow (in Autumn) where it can remain to flower.

Excelsior Hybrids (Maroccana)—Blue, orange, purple, pink, and intermediate shades. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Fairy Bouquet (Maroccana)—A varied mixture of colours. Pkt., 6d.; Special pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

LINUM

(FLAX)

(H.A.—A.) Should be more widely grown for its striking flowers of glowing crimson, which bloom continuously from early Spring to Summer. They are seen at their best when generously massed; height, 2 ft. Sow during Autumn.

Grandiflorum Coccineum—Glowing crimson. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

General List continued on page 43.



Linaria—Fairy Bouquet.

Gay, Useful, and Decorative **POPPIES**

The tremendous popularity of the Iceland Poppy during the last decade has resulted in less attention being paid to the Shirley Poppy. This is a great pity, for whilst the Iceland Poppy has some tremendous advantages over the Shirley, this latter variety certainly is a flower of exquisite colourings not seen in the Iceland Poppies. Although not so suitable for decoration indoors the Shirley type is a very ornamental plant in the garden.

The Queen Poppy, actually a double Shirley type, is a revelation to those seeing it for the first time.

The Iceland Poppy thrives under the warmer Australian conditions and the strains now offered are true Australian and very different in character, vigour and "blood" from the original European importations of many years ago.

ICELAND POPPIES

(H.P.—C.) Ever-increasing areas in gardens are being given over to Iceland Poppies during the Winter. This is not without good cause for they bring a welcome Winter flower whose colours cannot fail to brighten even the dull-est room or plainest garden.

We cannot but help take some pride in the results obtained from our work on this lovely flower. Yates' Artists' Glory Mixture represents, in our opinion, almost perfection in a modern Iceland Poppy mixture. We say "almost" for no one can claim perfection for flowers; there is always room for improvement and we are constantly working for it.

Sowings are made usually in the Summer and Autumn, but in cold districts where the Summers are cool, Spring sowings are possible. Even in Sydney plants are seen to bloom very successfully as late as November. They grow in any good garden loam, to which could be added some rotted manure and a little ready-mixed fertiliser. Allow a teaspoonful of the latter to each plant. After transplanting, water sufficiently but sparingly until the plants are established.

As the Iceland Poppies are universally used for cutting, some notes on this subject may be of help. It is disappointing to gather day-old flowers. The best blooms are those which are just commencing to split or still retain the full crinkle of the petals. Half-split buds will quickly open in water. After picking, the stems should be scalded in boiling water, about two inches deep, for 15 seconds.

It should be noted that although the Iceland Poppy is botanically regarded as a perennial, it cannot withstand our hot Summers, and fresh sowings are necessary each season.

HERE ARE SOME SELECTIONS FROM WHICH TO CHOOSE:—

Sunbeam, Yates' Florist Mixture—Although regarded as a florists' flower this mixture is just as important for the home gardener. It is comparable with many strains for which great claims are made and yet it is available in our standard packets. The range of colour includes yellow, tangerine, bronze, cream, with just a sprinkling of white.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-.

Yates' Artists' Glory—A really modern strain of Iceland Poppy from which can be expected all the desirable art shades now so popular. Among these are biscuit, salmon pink, light tangerine, and sometimes two colours appearing on the one flower. The stems are long and vigorous and carry fully cupped flowers.

Special pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-.

Yates' Giant Yellow—To meet a very persistent demand we selected this all-yellow strain of "giants." The flowers are very large and the colours almost 100 per cent. true.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-.

Florists' Orange—100 per cent. true strain of the popular tangerine Poppy. Large flowers on giant stems.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-.

Coonara Giants (Rose Tints)—Such colours are not found in any other Iceland Poppy. They are mostly deep true pink shades as would be expected in a Carnation or a Rose, but are usually richer. Although not as large and tall as the above varieties, they show great improvement on the older Coonara Pinks which they have now superseded.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Gartford Giants—Noted for their vigorous growth, resulting in large flowers and lengthy stems. The colours are almost unlimited and include art shades as well as the deeper tango tonings. Our seed supplied by the originator.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-.

Gartford Art Tones—Show splendid stamina and an unusual combination of colours. These include pinks, creams, apricot, gold, old gold, bronze, etc., some with deeper and lighter shaded edgings.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-.



Iceland Poppy—Yates' Artists' Glory.

QUEEN AND SHIRLEY POPPIES

Reference has been made to these at the head of the page. They are a delightful flower and sowings are made in the Autumn. For cold climates Spring sowings are recommended. It is best to sow the seed where the seedlings will not have to be moved.

Yates' Queen—A really magnificent strain of double Shirley Poppy. The edges of the petals are picotee and the colours range from flush-pink to rich crimson.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Shirley Re-selected—The well-known Single Shirley Poppy with its lovely colourings.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

LOBELIA

(H.A.—C.) The two available types of this splendid bedding plant should not be confused. The Compacta is a dwarf bunched plant, ideal for pots, edgings or window-boxes, whilst the Erinus grows 3 inches higher (9 inches) and is of spreading habit. For preference sow during Autumn and Winter.

COMPACTA TYPE.

Mrs. Clibran—Deep blue with white eye. 6 inches. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Crystal Palace—Deep blue, dark foliage. 4 inches. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

ERINUS TYPE.

Azure Blue—Delightful shade. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

LUPINS

See Feature Page 34.

MARIGOLD

AFRICAN AND FRENCH.

See Feature Page 36.

MATHIOLA

(NIGHT-SCENTED STOCK)

(H.A.—A.) Besides being very ornamental for rockeries, this lilac flower is very fragrant at night or after a shower of rain. Sow during Autumn; height, 12 inches.

Bicornis—Lilac. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

MATRICARIA

(CAMOMILE)

(H.P.—C.) Even in warm districts this plant will last for some years and provide bunches of these white button-shaped blossoms measuring about 1 inch in diameter. Sow during Spring; height, 12 inches.

White—Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

MIGNONETTE

(RESEDA)

(H.A.—B.) In addition to enjoying the old-fashioned fragrance of Mignonette in the garden, we may also have it nearer to the home with window-box and pot plantings. Sow during Autumn, Winter and Spring where the seedlings will not have to be moved; height, 6 to 9 inches.

There are several different varieties all claiming the attention of the lovers of this flower. For instance, Crimson Machet is a great favourite with florists who like its enormous spikes and delicate perfume. The variation of shades from yellow to crimson is the reason why many enthusiasts grow our Selected Large Flowering variety which, in addition, carries the usual sweet scent.

The double red flowers of the Goliath never fail to excite admiration. Sometimes they are grown in contrast with the yellow spikes of the Golden Machet, noted for its compact plants. Crimson Machet (Yates' Special Florists' Strain)—Pkts., 6d. and 1/-;

Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Yates' Selected Large Flowering—Yellow to crimson shades. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Goliath—Double red. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Golden Machet—Yellow. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

MIMULUS

(MONKEY FLOWER)

(H.P.—C.F.G.) These curiously shaped flowers can be used for verandah boxes or hanging baskets. They never fail to attract attention because, in addition to their shape, they

MIMULUS (continued)—

are quaintly blotched and marked. May also be used for massing and in warm districts should be grown in the semi-shade. Sow during Autumn; height, 18 inches.

Yates' Large Flowered Hybrids—Pink, red, copper, and other shades. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

NASTURTIUM

(TROPEOLUM)

See Feature Page 38.

NEMESIA

(H.A.—C.E.) Although overlooked for many years, Nemesia has now happily won an important place in Australian gardens; not without reason, because there are few flowers more colourful and yet more easily grown. The amount of bloom to each plant is almost unbelievable. Besides the striking colours, many of the flowers are oddly marked with near-black blotches. The flowers of the Grandiflora Compacta (height 9 inches) are equally as large as those of the Tall Mixed (15 inches) and have the same charming colours. Also available are some separate shades, either singly or in a collection of the three colours.

Large Flowered Tall Mixed (Strumosa)—Rose, scarlet, crimson, orange, etc. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

DWARF (COMPACTA) VARIETIES.

Grandiflora Compacta Mixed (Strumosa)—Dwarf variety and colours as described. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Separate Colours:

Blue Gem—Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-.

Crimson—Large flowers. Pkt., 6d.

Orange—Large flowers. Pkt., 6d.

Special Offer—One pkt. each of the 3 above separate colours for 1/3.

NEMOPHILA

(H.A.—A.) These dwarf hardy annuals favour a cool, partially shaded spot, and should be sown in the Autumn. The blue flowers, with their white centres, are very daintily poised on 2 ft. stems.

Insignis—Blue flowers with white centres. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

NIEREMBERGIA

(CUPFLOWER)

(H.P.—C.E.) An interesting plant for the rockery or a border. The compact plants are literally covered with masses of lavender-tinted white flowers. Sow in Autumn; height, 18 ins. Gracilis—Lilac and white. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

NIGELLA

(LOVE-IN-A-MIST)

(H.A.—A.F.) Its popular name has been prompted by the quaint appearance of the flowers half-hidden in the fern-like foliage. Height, 15 ins. Miss Jekyll—Light blue. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

PANSIES

See Feature Page 40.

PETUNIAS

See Feature Page 44.

PEA, EVERLASTING

(THE PERENNIAL PEA)

(H.P.—A.) Here are a few of the purposes to which this attractive plant can be put: for growing on stakes, on low trellis work, and on tripods. Flowers are very decorative when used in the home. Sow in Autumn; height, 5 ft.

Mixed Colours (Latifolius)—White, rose, and crimson. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

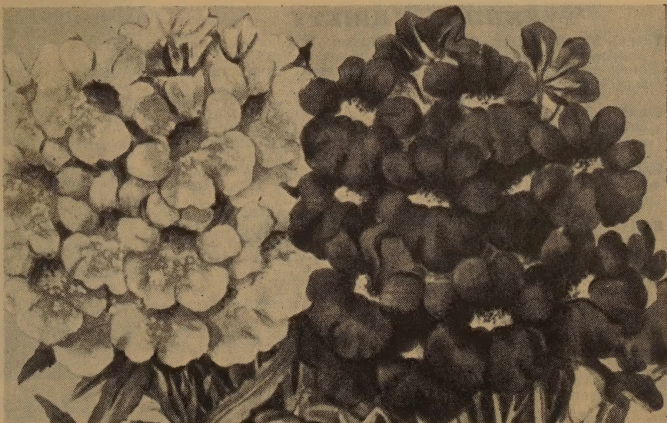
Lathyrus Pubescens (Argentine Perennial Pea)—Literally covered with long spikes of lovely pale violet flowers during the Spring; splendid for cutting. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

PELARGONIUMS

(GERANIUMS)

(H.H.P.—D.) By sowing in the Autumn and early Winter, if necessary under glass, early seedlings will be ready for planting out in the Spring to flower the following Autumn. Our Zonale mixture is derived from named varieties. Zonale—Best colours. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

General List continued on page 45.



Nemesia—Grandiflora Compacta Mixed.

As the Sun grows Hotter, the Brighter and Gaye are the

PETUNIAS

(H.P.—A.E.) A Summer without Petunias would not seem like Summer at all. Undoubtedly their popularity is due to their ability to stand heat and dryness, but this does not mean that they will not repay for an occasional application of water. Where there is no opportunity of doing this, sowings should be confined to the harder bedding sorts.

Sowings are usually made in the Spring, and although the Petunia is botanically known as a hardy perennial it is best to make fresh sowings every year. In Sydney and similar climates many gardeners think it worth while to make Winter sowings for very early Spring flowers. This is quite all right when frosts are mild, but plants are likely to be damaged when they are severe.

LARGE-FLOWERED TYPES

This large-flowered strain is well-known to Petunia enthusiasts for its large, fully frilled flowers. In addition, they show intricately veined throats in contrast to the many rich dark and lighter delicate shades.

Yates' Superb Exhibition and Fancy Mixed Single (Superbissima Grandiflora) (Fringed)—This is a very large-flowered strain, the flowers of which show wide-open, beautifully veined throats. An assortment of rich dark and delicate shades.

Pkt., 2/6; Small pkt., 1/6; Bulk pkts., 5/-, 10/-, 20/-
Single Giants of California—A fine garden strain of Petunia with large flowers, many of which reach exhibition standard. They are noted for their prominent veining.

Special pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkt., 5/-

DWARF SINGLE BEDDING TYPES

This hardy type of Petunia creates a most telling effect when grown in a sunny border, but planting should not be skimped and at least a double row displayed. For inland gardeners there is no other Summer annual to equal them. May also be used for pot culture and window boxes.

DWARF SINGLE BEDDING TYPES (continued)—

Dwarf Mixed—Compact, bushy habit and a fine assortment of colour. Pkt., 6/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-

Rosy Morn Improved (Rose of Heaven)—The popular rich rose, very free flowering. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-

Periwinkle Blue—Best described as a pastel blue. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-

Violacea—Deep violet. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Snowball—Pure white. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

TALL BEDDING TYPE

These are equal to the dwarf bedding varieties for hardness and length of flowering. They are valuable where slightly taller growth is required. Approximately 18 inches high.

Tall Mixed—A very fine assortment of colour.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-
Flaming Velvet—Rich blood red flowers. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Rose King Improved—Clear, rich rose, light golden throat. Pkt., 1/-

For their Rich Colours, sow Old-time WALLFLOWER

(H.A.—C.F.) Before the introduction of the better strains of Early Flowering Wallflower the great majority of these plants were grown, in warm districts, for their fragrance alone and the flowers were often very poor. Nowadays, however, the Single Early Flowering type gives not only fragrance but also an abundance of long stemmed flowers of great substance. They bloom very quickly after planting out the seedlings—usually in about 3½ months. Sowings can be made first in January and continued through to late Autumn. Flowers will appear from early sowing during the Winter and from the later sowings in the Spring.

Any good garden loam is suitable for Wallflowers. They favour a limed soil and up to 1½ lbs. to the square yard can be used. Generally speaking they are hardy plants, easily grown, but will repay for occasional applications of water and liquid manure.

ANNUAL VARIETY

Yates' Single Early Flowering Russet Shades—A really handsome strain selected for its giant flowers, rich colours and long stems. It proved a great favourite last season and won much admiration.

Special pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-
Single Early Flowering Mixed—The colors consist of brown, golden-yellow, ruby and blood red. Large flowers and long stems make it an excellent florists' flower.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-
Early Giant Yellow—Imagine this pure yellow Wallflower massed on its own or in contrast to the rich russet shades to which it is quite equal in quality.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-
Early Wonder Double—Has considerable interest as a double type but not so showy or sweetly scented as the above varieties. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-

PERENNIAL VARIETY

(FOR COOL DISTRICTS)

(H.P.—C.F.) Sowings of this type should be made only in the Autumn. It provides all the popular Wallflower colours and the noted long stems of this type.

Single Late Flowering Mixed—Golden-yellow, ruby red, blood red.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/6



Wallflower—Yates' Single Early Flowering Mixed.



Petunia—Rosy Morn.

PHLOX

See Feature Page 38.

POINCIANA

(BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER)

(H.P.—C.) An evergreen semi-tropical shrub growing up to 6 ft. in height. The fern-like foliage shows off to advantage the yellow flowers with red anthers.

Gilliesii—Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

POLYANTHUS

(H.P.—C.F.G.) This Spring flowering plant will do well in a moist semi-shaded bed or bush-house. Sowings are made in the early Autumn. The flowers are not unlike large Primroses and the colours are rich and varied.

Yates' Selected Gold Laced—A fine mixture. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

POMEGRANATE

(DWARF ORNAMENTAL)

(H.P.—C.) After displaying numerous bright red flowers the plants produce a splendid crop of decorative fruit. May be used for rockeries or pot culture. Sow during Spring and Summer: height 18 inches. To assist germination pour boiling water over the seed bed.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

POPPIES

See Feature Page 42.

PORTULACA

(SUN PLANT, or PIG FACE)

(H.H.A.—A.E.) In dry hot places where practically nothing else will grow, Portulaca makes a brave show. Its brilliantly coloured flowers appear from early Summer until frost. Seed can also be sown in the crevices of rockery or paving work for unusual effect. Wait until the ground has warmed a little in the Spring. Of the three available varieties Yates' Sunnybank Mixture is preferred for its proportion of double and single flowers, which blend very well together. A few singles are unavoidable even in the double mixture, but these have been eliminated to a great extent. For sheer brilliancy the single mixture takes some beating, but in all varieties the predominant colours are golden scarlet, salmon, crimson, and rose, as well as the more delicate tones of cream and pink.

PORTULACA (continued)—

Yates' Sunnybank Mixed—A striking mixture of doubles and singles. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Double Mixed—A good percentage of "doubles;" attractive shades. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-.

PRIMULA

MALACOIDES TYPE.

(H.H.P.—C.) Easily grown shade-loving flowers are not easy to find, but Primula will solve the problem. It rather likes a semi-shaded position where its colour is seen at its best. May also be grown in the sunshine, and it will be found that the Dawkins Pink fades least of all varieties under these conditions. Use it, too, for rock gardens or potting.

Dawkins Pink—A good deep pink. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-.

Brilliance—With very showy flowers of rich crimson red, this is a fine addition to the Malacoides type with all its daintiness. Even when grown in the open it will still retain its vivid colouring. Pkt., 1/-.

OBCONICA TYPE.

(H.H.P.—C.) This type of Primula does best in a glass-house, or in very warm climates a bush-house, where its large florets and bright colours are seen to best advantage. Sow during Autumn.

Large Flowered—Colours range from white to rose; fringed flowers. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

PYRETHRUM

(H.P.—C.F.) This hardy perennial will withstand the most severe frosts and should be sown in the Autumn. As an edging for a border the golden yellow foliage of the Aureum makes a pleasant change. It is light and feathery in appearance and decidedly bright.

In contrast the Hybridum Roseum is grown for the unusual flowers—something like single Asters—with generously crested centres.

Aureum (Golden Feather)—Foliage golden yellow; height, 6 inches. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Hybridum Roseum, Single and Double

—Rose pink Marguerite flowers.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Camomile—See Matricaria.

RANUNCULUS

(H.P.—C.) Spring flowers can be anticipated from sowings made in the early Autumn, and under normal conditions they lose nothing in quality from being grown from seed. Results from sowings in May often give most satisfactory germination, but plants do not bloom until the tiny corns are replanted the following Autumn.

For years Yates' Superb Mixture (Asiaticus) has been a favourite with florists and home gardeners, and, in fact, everyone who looks for something first-class in Ranunculus. The Victorian-bred Claremont Hybrids are grown for their rich shades and the Camellia Flowered type for the lighter colours. This is also noted for the immense size and substance of the flowers.

Asiaticus, Yates' Superb Mixed—Single, semi-double, and double flowers in a blend of the most harmonious colours. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Claremont Hybrids—Rich, rare shades. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Camellia-Flowered—A large proportion of "doubles." Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.



Primula Malacoides.

REHMANNIA

(H.B.—C.) A rare yet easily grown plant with large ornamental leaves from the centre of which come the spikes of Gloxinia-like flowers.

Angulata—Bright rosy purple, yellow throat, spotted and striped with purple. 3 ft. Pkt., 1/-.

RHODANTHE

(EVERLASTING DAISY)

(H.A.—A.) These pretty everlastings should be sown in the Spring, except in warm climates where Autumn sowings are preferable. The daisy-like flowers can be dried for use when flowers are very scarce. As usual, hang head downwards and dry slowly in a cool place. Pick before fully open. Height, 12 inches.

Mixed Colours—Rose, pink and white. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

RUDBECKIA

(H.A.—A.) Although grown mostly as a hardy flower for cutting, it has considerable interest as a border plant. The flowers are unusually marked with deep golden and mahogany zones on the petals in contrast to a jet black centre. Sow during Spring.

Kelvedon Star—As described above. Pkt., 6d.

SALPIGLOSSIS

(H.H.A.—B.E.) Rapidly becoming popular, no doubt because of its adaptability to Australian conditions. Whether used for the border or for the vases, the richly coloured flowers, with intricately "netted" veins, never fail to excite admiration. The dwarf type (15 inches) can also be adapted to rockery or window-box culture, but the Emperor Mixture grows up to 2½ ft. and may be used for borders.

Yates' Emperor Mixed—An improved strain. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Dwarf Mixed—Has all the well-known colours. Pkt., 1/-.

SAPONARIA

VACCARIA

(BIG GYP)

(H.A.—A.) A flower similar to the Gypsophila, but much larger and more prolific. It is easily grown, lasts well when cut, and can be sown during Autumn, Winter and Spring. The rose shade shows no trace of white.

Rose—Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

White—Pkt., 6d.

General List continued on page 47.

Charmingly Coloured and Sweetly Scented

STOCKS

(H.B.—C.) To grow Stocks successfully is not a difficult task. The essentials are well-drained soil, the addition of some rotted manure, some fertiliser if possible, and moderate watering to keep them growing. They also favour limed ground and it is not too much to add 2 lbs. of this to the square yard.

Nearly every gardener knows that it is from the single Stocks that seed is obtained and that the "doubles" never produce seed. This is why it is not possible to guarantee the percentage of "double" Stocks likely to be obtained from a sowing. Yates' Giant Perfection Stocks have, however, always enjoyed a reputation for the large number of "doubles" they produce and customers are continually sending in favourable reports. At our trial grounds and seed farms we are constantly working to maintain this reputation. Apart from this the Giant Perfection Strain is also popular because of its vigorous branching habit and the abundance of the luxurious trusses of bloom for which it is famous.

Scientific research has shown that the percentage of "double" plants can often be increased by choosing from the seed bed the strong-growing large seedlings and rejecting the smaller ones. This may entail sowing nearly twice as much seed as normally, but the experiment is well worth while.

Sowings of Stocks can be commenced in the Summer and continued through to the end of Autumn. In very cold climates with mild Summers early Spring sowings are the most successful. Although termed biennial, Stocks have difficulty in surviving our warm Summers and it is best to make fresh sowings every year.

When using Stocks as cut flowers they will last longer if the stems are scalded for about 20 seconds in boiling water. The flowers, however, should be protected from rising steam by wrapping newspaper around them.

YATES' GIANT PERFECTION STRAIN

YATES' GIANT PERFECTION STOCKS

SPECIAL OFFERS

Three packets, Separate Colours, our selection . 1/3

Six packets, Separate Colours, our selection .. 2/6

Twelve packets, Separate Colours, our selection . 4/6

Note.—The collection of three packets at 1/3 is included in one large packet and is available from all leading stores. By asking to see these packets, the varieties contained in them can be determined.

Yates' Giant Perfection Mixed—A really first-grade balanced mixture made up to our own special formula of the best individual named sorts selected in our own Trial Grounds from a wide range of varieties, to give a bright show, and including all the best colours.

Pkt., 6d.; Special pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-

Separate Colours

Sapphire—A rich deep violet and one of the most popular in this shade. The florets are much larger than in most varieties, and this variety has consistently shown a high percentage of doubles.

Heatham Beauty—A glowing shade of golden rose; very early flowering, branches well and produces a high percentage of doubles.

Rose—A rich shade of pink which deepens with age to rose. A little later flowering than Heatham Beauty.

Blood Red—A very striking shade showing up well for indoor decoration.

Canary Bird—A good branching Stock of a deep creamy shade, but the percentage of doubles is only fair.

Antique Copper—Helebores red overlaid with copper. An unusual colour but not showy for decorative work.

La France—Shade is a white flushed pink.

Fiery Scarlet—The most brilliant coloured variety of all, and literally glows in bright sunlight.

Queen of the Belgians—A tall growing sort with flowers of a pale mauve tint.

Empress Augustus Victoria—A distinct shade of silvery lilac.

May Queen—An entrancing shade of pale blue; a vigorous free bloomer.

Violet Slate—Is a unique shade of slate mauve, but not as showy as others.

Snowdrift—Has long spikes and branching habit, early flowering, produces only a fair percentage of doubles.

Separate Colours—Any of the above. Each: Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

NICE GIANT OR BEAUTY STOCKS

Nice Giant Mixed—A special mixture of the best of the Nice varieties, made up to our own special formula. It contains many lovely shades and will produce a good proportion of double flowers.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-.

Separate Colours

Minister Lloyd George—Blood red.

Beauty of Nice—Flesh pink.

Monte Carlo—Yellow.

NICE GIANT OR BEAUTY STOCKS (continued)—

Queen Alexandra—Rosy lilac.

Bella Napoli—Terra-cotta pink.

Pride of Keller—Pale blue.

Bianca—Pure white.

Violet—A beautiful shade.

Salmon Rose—A very pleasing shade.

Aurora—Cream tinted old rose.

Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-

SUPER GIANT IMPERIAL STOCKS

A recently introduced class of great promise. Produces numerous giant spikes, each floret being exceptionally large. Branches from the base like Giant Perfection strain.

Roselight—Early flowering rose pink.

Rose Charm—Deep rose, rather late flowering.

Dark Blue—A beautiful shade.

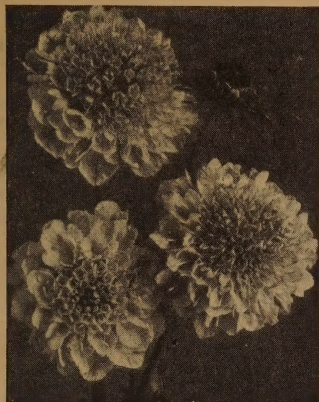
Each: Pkt., 1/-

Early Giant Imperial Mixed—Practically similar to Yates' Giant Perfection.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-



Stock—Yates' Giant Perfection Mixed.



Scabiosa—Yates' Artists' Mixture.

SALVIA

(FLOWERING SAGE)

(H.P.—C.E.) Although hardy in temperate zones, Salvia will be killed by frost in cold climates. In any climate it is best to raise fresh seedlings every year and sow during Spring. Salvia at its best is found near a sunny wall or fence, and in such a place will bloom constantly.

The Bonfire and Harbinger are very much alike in colour, but the former grows up to 3 ft. Harbinger is just about 2 ft. high.

Similar in colour, but growing only 18 inches high, the Extra Dwarf Scarlet makes a fine bedding Salvia.

Because of its delicate Wedgwood blue flowers, the "Blue Bedder" is a great favourite and makes a welcome contrast to the "fieryness" of the other members of this family. The "lip" of every flower is touched with white.

Splendens Bonfire—A fiery scarlet; tall growing. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Splendens Harbinger—Dwarf, compact habit; dazzling scarlet flowers. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Extra Dwarf Scarlet—Brilliant scarlet; very low growing. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Farinacea (Blue Bedder)—Wedgwood blue; height, 3 ft. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

SCABIOSA

(PIN CUSHION)

ANNUAL TYPE

(Tall Double)

(H.A.—A.E.) It can either be sown in the Spring or Autumn, although in temperate climates the latter is more successful. One of our best flowers for cutting if picked soon enough, and lends itself to grouping or tall border culture. The Tall Double Mixture contains practically every known shade, and Yates' Artists' Mixture is a blend of the favourite colours in the Scabiosa. Separate colours, as a change from mixture, are also available, and of these Blue Moon, a fairly recent "discovery," is one of the finest.

The special collection offer below provides a splendid opportunity to plant three fine separate colours (art shades) at a moderate cost.

Yates' Artists' Mixture—Choice colours. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

SCABIOSA (continued)—

Double Mixed—All shades. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Separate Colours—Peach Blossom, Azure Fairy (rich pale blue), Cherry Red, Salmon, and Blue Moon. Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Special Offer—One packet each Cherry Red, Azure Fairy, Peach Blossom for 1/3.

PERENNIAL VARIETY.

(H.P.—A.E.) More suited to the cooler districts, where it grows to perfection and the plants show off their beautifully formed flowers up to 2½ inches across. The delicate mauve of Columbaria is an exquisite shade.

Columbaria—As described above. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

SCHIZANTHUS

(POOR MAN'S ORCHID)

(H.A.—A.) Sow these hardy flowers during Autumn and choose a spot shaded from the fiercest sun. Frequently pinch the plants back during the young stages. These can also be grown in the bush-house and in pots. Height, 18 inches.

Wisetonensis New Hybrids—The choicest shades. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Sunset Hybrids—A special blend; many of the flowers have delicate markings. Pkt., 1/-.

Fine Mixed—A popular mixture of well-known colours. Pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 1/-.

SESBANIA

(BRAZILIAN GLORY PEA)

(H.P.—A.) An ideal quick-growing shrub for small or large gardens. It grows up to 9 ft. in height, and, in addition to the graceful foliage, it bears orange-scarlet clusters of flowers. These appear within about a year from sowing the seed, which should be planted in the Spring.

Tripetii—Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

STATICE

(SEA LAVENDER)

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

(H.A.—A.) An easily grown plant very suitable to Australian conditions. If the blooms are cut and dried they will last for many weeks.

These annual varieties can be sown either in the Autumn or early Spring. The Sinuata Hybrids are really a mixture of the separate colours as listed below, and have proved a most popular blend.

Sinuata Hybrids—As described. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 1/6.

Separate Colours—True Blue (a rich navy blue), Rosea Superba (rosy lilac), Atrocœrulea (brilliant deep blue), White, Bonduelli (deep yellow). Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/6.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

(H.P.—A.) Although these varieties have considerable merit as permanent plants, the seed is usually very "shy" in germination.

The two available varieties are in direct contrast. The flowers of the Perezii are bold and stately, whilst those of the Caspia are star-like and dainty.

Perezii Multiflora—Pure deep blue; height, 3 ft. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Caspia—A delicate lavender shade. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

STOCK

See Feature Page 46.

STOKESIA

(STOKE'S ASTER OR CORN-FLOWER ASTER)

(H.P.—C.) Well worth attention as a permanent border plant for growing in clumps or masses. The lengthy stems (20 inches) support lavender-blue flowers up to 4 inches across. Sow during Spring; Summer and Autumn flowering.

Cyanea Blue—Pkt., 1/-.

SUNFLOWERS

(HELIANTHUS)

(H.H.A.—C.E.) Spring-sown Sunflowers ensure a display of flowers for many uses. Tall sorts, such as Tall Red, Tall Yellow and Globosus, all grow up to 5 ft. or more in height, and their bright flowers compel attention.

The large Russian is mostly grown for bird seed, although the seed of all of the varieties can be used for this purpose.

Of the lower-growing varieties, perhaps the Bronze Hybrids is the most unique with its unusual bronze and coppery-green colourings.

The Miniature contribute their share of beauty with golden yellow petals contrasted with the dark centres. On the other hand, the flowers of the Dwarf Double are almost ball-shaped, but are also deep yellow.

TALL VARIETIES.

Tall Red—Purple-red petals tipped golden yellow; purple black centre. Height, 7 ft. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Tall Single—Yellow; height, 5 ft. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Globosus—Large double yellow; height, 5 ft. Pkt., 6d.

Large Russian—Immense single yellow; height, 7 ft. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.

MEDIUM AND DWARF VARIETIES.

Bronze Hybrids (Purpureus)—Copper and bronze; height, 3½ ft. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Miniature—Golden yellow; height, 3 ft. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Dwarf Double—Double yellow; height, 3½ ft. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

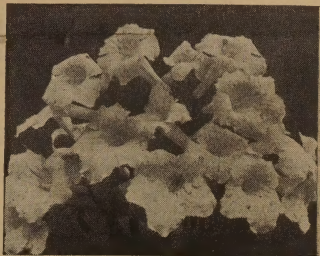
STREPTOCARPUS

(CAPE PRIMROSE)

New Hybrids—A lovely plant for pot culture in bush or green-house.

Sown in the Autumn or early Spring, they will bloom the following Summer. An exceptionally choice strain. The large trumpet-shaped blooms comprise many and varied delicate shades. Pkt., 1/6.

General List continued on page 50.



Streptocarpus.

Yates' World-famed Early Flowering **SWEET PEAS**

If a gardening friend were to say, "Here is a bunch of *Lathyrus Odoratus*," many of us would have to stop and think. Actually this is the name by which Sweet Peas are known to botanists. *Lathyrus* means Pea, of which there are over a hundred varieties, and was first used by the Greeks many hundreds of years ago for this type of flower. *Odoratus* means sweet scented which, of course, they are, even when grown in the warm Australian climate.

Despite the fact that they have been a favourite flower for many years, Sweet Peas enjoy an ever-growing circle of admirers. These increased considerably when the Early Flowering Sweet Peas were introduced, and perhaps a comparison of the Late and Early Flowering Sweet Peas would be welcomed here.

Early versus Late Flowering.—The great advantages of the early or Winter flowering Sweet Pea are:—

1. They are very quick to flower from the time of sowing; usually in about 3 months.

2. They lose nothing in size, substance or length of stem because of this.

3. They withstand warm conditions without greatly impairing their fragrance or freshness, yet they can be grown also in cold climates where the Late Flowering Sweet Pea was once regarded as the "only one."

Late Flowering Sweet Peas are, of course, very vigorous, but they take a long while to flower, and because of this they usually do not commence to bloom in warm climates until the heat of the Summer, when they quickly wither.

WHEN TO SOW: The Early Flowering Sweet Pea is sown in the Autumn for Winter and early Spring blooms. In climates similar to Sydney sowings are commenced in early January and continued through to April or even May. In cold climates they are usually sown in the early Spring, but Autumn sowings are also possible for early Spring blooms. Not much growth is made in the Winter, but they quickly respond as soon as the warm Spring weather arrives. Late Flowering Sweet Peas are sown in the Autumn and Spring.

CULTIVATION: If you purchase any of Yates' collections or special packets you obtain either a leaflet or a booklet fully describing the cultivation of Sweet Peas. This information completely covers the necessary cultivation. The Sweet Pea booklet can also be obtained free on request.

We would just mention here that Sweet Peas favour a free, limy soil enriched to a considerable depth with well-rotted manure. Seeds should be sown 4 inches apart and covered with about a quarter of an inch or so of soil. The Sweet Pea "Yellows" can often be prevented by fortnightly sprayings of Condyl's Crystals, using just a "pinch" to a gallon of water.

YATES' COLLECTIONS OF SWEET PEAS ARE WORLD-FAMOUS. CHOOSE FROM THESE:—

YATES' "BEST TWELVE" FOR 1941 5/- POST FREE

We know this to be a prize-winner in both large and small Shows because customers write to us from all over the Commonwealth, and as far as India, congratulating us on the quality of these Peas. Apart from this, the twelve colours selected for this, our most important collection, are always the cream of the year's Sweet Peas and provide a No. 1 garden display. Every year experts comb acres and acres of Sweet Peas in an endeavour to decide which shall appear in this Catalogue as our "Best Twelve."

AND HERE THEY ARE FOR 1941.

Attraction	Ajax	Lavender Glory
Delicious	Firefly	Shirley Temple
Queensland Beauty	Red Indian	Chime
Triumph	Blue Wonder	Mars

YATES' "STAR" COLLECTION 12/6 POST FREE

The growing of the varieties in this collection affords a unique opportunity of studying all the different colours, forms and variations in Sweet Peas, besides giving one of the most striking garden displays that it would be possible to have. There are thirty (30) choice varieties selected by us from crops grown on our seed farms. We have studied the characteristics and the special appeal of each variety before including it in this collection.

TWO SPECIAL COLLECTIONS, EACH 1/3 POST FREE

This year, as last, we are offering two popular 1/3 collections, each of which contains three very beautiful varieties. Here they are:—

1. LAVENDER, RICH PINK, VIOLET.

2. SOFT PINK, MID-BLUE, BRIGHT ROSE.

We have arranged for all leading distributors to stock these collections; ask to see them and gain an idea of the colours from the faithful illustrations on the packet.

At Your Service

Our "Star" Collection at 12/6, containing 30 choice varieties, meets the requirements of our customers who wish to make a large display. We will, however, always gladly make up larger collections than this where specially required for large gardens. Kindly state the value of the collection required and you are assured of a fine selection.



*Unexcelled for beauty of form, and the true waved
Spencer type.*

SPECIAL MIXTURES; EXPERTLY BLENDED**YATES' PRIZE PACKET
3/6 POST FREE**

A special offer of the varieties in our "Best Twelve" collection for 1941 and the next best eight sorts in mixture. Glance over at the varieties in this collection and you will get an idea of what a fine mixture this is. Those who have limited space will welcome it as a chance to grow a very famous number of varieties. It contains approximately 150 seeds—sufficient to plant about 50 ft., setting three seeds to each foot of row.

YATES' FIRST CHOICE MIXED

Even though this is a moderately-priced mixture, many prizes have been won with it. There is a complete range of practically every Sweet Pea colour, and we sincerely believe it to be the finest mixture available at this price.

Special pkts., 1/- and 2/6; Bulk pkts., 5/-, 10/-, 20/-

MIXED HYBRIDS

There is a wealth of colour blended into this mixture and it cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Practically every variety in our Sweet Pea list is blended into it, and many enthusiasts have told us that it is a "real surprise mixture."

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/-, 2/-, 5/-



Comparing Notes before Final Selection.

LIST OF EARLY-FLOWERING SWEET PEAS

(Classified under Colours)

Except where otherwise stated, all varieties are priced at Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 1/6, 3/-, 5/-, 10/-.

WHITE

White Elf (Black Seeded)—A pure pearly white Sweet Pea of splendid form and substance. The long strong stems carry many "fours."

CREAM

Cream Elf (Black Seeded)—A deep cream for garden or exhibition. Well frilled large blooms on long stems; numerous "fours." These black seeded Sweet Peas usually have better germination.

PICOTEEES

Pale Violet Flush—A pale violet shade deepening at the edge to form a picotee effect.

Daybreak (Field Daisy)—Creamy white with rose-pink edging; carries many "fours."

CREAM PINKS

Daphne—A fairly recent introduction with heavily frilled and duplex blooms. Has an exquisite soft creamy pink lustre. Pkt., 1/-

Delicious—A soft pink superimposed on a cream ground, deepening a little towards the edge of the petals. Duplex, frilled blooms; early flowering.

Blushes—A splendid florists' shade; mid-pink on cream ground. Pkt., 1/-

BLUSH PINKS

Josie—A deep rose-pink on white. Large flowers; strong stems.

Shirley Temple—A great favourite because of the rich pink with white grounding. Large early flowers on good long stems. Stands cold conditions better than most.

ROSE CERISE SHADES

Ajax Improved—A crimson rose deepening with age to almost crimson. The best for exhibition because of its nicely frilled flowers carried on long stems.

Brightness—A deep crimson rose with a high percentage of "fours" with some "fives." An abundance of flowers.

MAROON

Red Indian—The deepest shade in Sweet Peas yet introduced. There is no sign of purple in this maroon Sweet Pea. Large fragrant fully waved flowers; many "fours."

BLUE SHADES

Moonlight—A rich blue, sometimes described as deep violet. Flowers are evenly shaded throughout.

Blue Wonder—The loveliest of the mid-blues and certainly the best because of its bold, well frilled blooms on strong vigorous stems. A real prize-winner.

Queensland Beauty—A delightful shade of soft blue; very distinct; slightly frilled flowers.

Princess Blue—A light sky blue with no trace of lavender.

LAVENDER AND MAUVE SHADES

Lavender Glory—Undoubtedly the pick of the lavender shades. The colour is clear and the large flowers heavily frilled. The finest of this colour for exhibition.

Triumph—Although flowers open light mauve they change to deep mauve as they develop. Many "fours"; fully frilled.

CRIMSON AND SCARLET

Monarch—An unusual ox-blood shade with good resistance to burning.

Mars—A real rich bright red. Stands weather conditions well; a great improvement on other similar shades.

Emperor (A. J. Quarrell)—A rich crimson, standing hard weather conditions remarkably well.

ORANGE, SALMON AND ROSE SHADES

Chime—A special soft salmon for exhibition. Produces many "fours" placed on good strong stems. Large bold frilled flowers. Pkt., 1/-

Fairy—Undoubtedly one of the finest Sweet Peas because of its fully frilled rich rose-pink flowers produced in profusion and over a long period.

Glitters (Improved)—Produces long stems nicely frilled and many "fours"; a magnificent and very popular variety; rich reddish orange; does not burn easily.

Firefly—Dazzling orange-scarlet; medium-sized flowers on long stems.

Vulcan (Rawhiti)—Glowing orange-scarlet. Used by florists; shows resistance to burning.

Prosperity—Rich salmon pink flowers with distinct white centres. Vigorous, free blooming, with strong stems.

Early Attraction—Exquisite bright rose; blooms show resistance to adverse weather.

FLAKED AND STRIPED

Gypsy—Flaked rich deep crimson on a white ground, quite a novel combination; our own introduction.

Donald J. Coghill—White flaked rosy salmon.

Grey Flakes—Chocolate flakes on slate blue ground.

Blue Flakes—Deep blue flakes on white ground.

Columbine—White ground heavily flaked crimson; throws many "fours."

Mixed Flakes—A mixture of flaked varieties.

LATE FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS

For a comparison between these and the Early Flowering Sweet Peas with other notes, see page 48.

Late Flowering Spencer Mixed—There is almost every available colour in the Late Flowering Sweet Peas combined in this mixture.

Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 1/6, 3/-



Verbena—Yates' Large Flowered
Extra Choice Mixed.

SWEET WILLIAM (DIANTHUS BARBATUS)

(H.P.—A.) A useful plant to include in the permanent border. There is an endless succession of colours and markings. If sown in the early Autumn they will sometimes bloom the following Spring, but for warmer climates the more easily grown Sweet Wivelsfield is recommended.
Double Mixed—Remarkably showy. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

SWEET WIVELSFIELD

(H.P.—C.) Combines the charm of the Sweet William and the hardy Dianthus in one beautiful plant. Very free flowering and useful for Winter display.
Single Mixed—A wide range of shades, many being beautifully interlaced with rich markings. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

THALICTRUM

(H.P.—C.) The fern-like foliage and the dainty lavender flowers with yellow anthers, make first-class decoration. Favoured by florists and a worthy addition to the permanent border for late Spring and early Summer flowers.
Dipterocarpum—As described. Pkt., 6d.

TITHONIA

(MEXICAN SUNFLOWER)

(H.H.A.—C.E.) Where height and showiness are sought for, this plant will often outdo the ordinary Sunflower.

The Speciosa variety is popular for its rich orange flowers on long stems. The Fireball is remarkable for its glowing orange-scarlet shade, although the stems are shorter and it flowers a little later. Height up to 6 ft.

Speciosa—A rich orange. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Fireball—Glowing scarlet-orange. Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

TORENIA

(H.H.A.—C.) Waiting for these delightful blue flowers to cover the plants is one of the pleasures of summer gardening. May be used for window-boxes, rockeries or dwarf edgings; height, 10 inches.

Fournieri—Light blue, and purple yellow-throated flowers. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

URSINIA

(JEWEL OF THE VELDT)

(H.A.—C.) Striking daisy-like flowers appear continuously for many weeks.

Anethoides Hybrids—A mixture of cream and yellow shades. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

VENIDIUM

(MONARCH OF THE VELDT)

(H.H.A.—C.) Another contribution from the "Cape"; these richly coloured flowers thrive to perfection in our Summer heat. Some say the Fastuosum Hybrids will stand even greater extremes of heat than the original orange. They certainly provide an interesting colour range, but there are many adherents to the old favourite deep orange of the ordinary Fastuosum.

Fastuosum Hybrids—Apricot, salmon, canary, golden yellow, cream and white are among the shades. Pkt., 1/-.

Fastuosum—Radiating around the centre of the flower is a black zone surrounded by deep orange. Pkt., 6d.

VERBENA

(H.P.—C.E.) Although this seed is usually slow in germinating, it should not be neglected and might take up to 4 weeks to come up. Best results are obtained from Autumn sowings, and to keep plants in full flush of bloom, spent flowers should be regularly nipped off. Given careful treatment these plants will continue to bloom for many months, and their brilliancy is seldom equalled by any other flower. Our Extra Choice Mixture is a selection of the fine Gigantea Verbenas, and there are numerous colours.

Yates' Large-Flowered Extra Choice Mixed—Rose, scarlet, crimson, blue, purple and cream; these colours are often contrasted with white centres. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Good Mixed—All the popular colours. Pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

VINCA ROSEA

(H.P.—A.E.) A useful plant for pot culture or clump planting, either in the sun or not-too-shaded positions. The plants produce an incredible number of round single flowers in white and rose. Height, 2 ft.

Mixed Colours—Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

VIOLAS

(H.A.—C.) These are very similar to the Bedding Pansy, and they are noted for their long flowering period and wonderful display of bloom throughout the season. They require the same cultivation as Pansies, with spacing of about 4 to 6 inches apart. When planted in this way they make an unbroken carpet of bloom during the flowering season.

Yates' Spring Glory Mixed—A careful blend of the best colours, giving a nice balance of the light and dark shades. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Fine Mixed—A mixture of the popular shades. Pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

Blue Perfection—A splendid mid-blue. Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-.

VIOLETS

See Plant Section.

VIRGINIAN STOCK

(FRENCH FORGET-ME-NOT)

(H.A.—A.) These hardy old-fashioned favourites are splendid for edgings, small borders or rockeries. The flowers have a delicate appearance and are produced in enough different colours to make them very interesting. Sow during Autumn; height, 6 inches.

Mixed Colours—Yellow, crimson, carmine, etc. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

VISCARIA

(H.H.A.—C.) One of the pleasures of growing Viscaria is endeavouring to estimate how many more flowers one plant can possibly produce. They are carried on stems long enough for cutting, for which purpose they are very suited. If Viscaria is desired for low edgings, pot culture or window-boxes, the dwarf type will be found ideal. The plants are compact, tufty, and literally covered with many coloured blooms.

Mixed—White, blue, lavender, and pink; height, 12 inches. Pkt., 6d.; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.

Dwarf Mixed—Similar colours to above; height, 6 inches. Pkt., 1/-.

WARATAH

(TELOPEA SPECIOSISSIMA)

(H.P.—A.) The N.S.W. national flower, and one of the most stately in the Australian bush, bearing vivid red flowers in great profusion. Once the plants are established will grow to a height of 8 to 10 feet. Supplies depend on seasonal conditions.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkt., 2/-.

ZINNIA

See Feature Page 53.



Viscaria—Mixed.

For Tomorrow's Flower Gardens!

SOME OF OUR 1940 FLOWER CROPS FOR SEED

For many years we have grown on our Australian Farms large areas of Sweet Peas, Asters, Delphiniums, Iceland Poppies, Wallflowers, Antirrhinums, Primulas, Aquilegias, Lupins, and many others, and these seeds have won a great reputation for quality and germination. Now owing to war time conditions we have added quite extensively to these operations in choice flower seed production on our various Seed Farms both in Tasmania and N.S.W.

The "colour-snaps" reproduced here and on the next page

were taken in the Spring and Summer of 1940, and show some of our seeding areas when in full flower.

On this page the particular kinds illustrated are:—**Top Left**—Pansies for test and selection; **Centre Left**—Giant Perfection Stocks, Iceland Poppies, and Lupins; **Bottom Left**—Extra Dwarf Scarlet Salvia; **Top Right**—"Stock-seed" plants of Dianthus; **Centre Right**—Yellow Iceland Poppies and Lupins; **Bottom Right**—Primula Malacoides and Giant Perfection Stocks.

For other glimpses of this important work see overleaf.



Flower Crops for Seed

(Continued from overleaf)

On this page we show some very interesting items:—
Top Left—Dahlia Flowered Zinnias; **Centre Left**—
Sweet Peas, varieties separated by Pink Pearl Lupinus;
Bottom Left—Testing out types of Bedding Petunias;
Top Right—Our glorious strain of Early Flowering
Wallflower; **Bottom Right**—A single colour of
Giant Perfection Stocks showing a wonderful percentage
of doubles.



For those Sunny Summer Days

ZINNIAS

(H.H.A.—A.E.) The contrasts in the Zinnia family are perhaps more pronounced than in any other flower. We have, for example, the tiny Linearis which barely raise themselves from the ground and are covered with small single golden yellow flowers, in direct contrast to the truly giant Dahlia-Flowered sort growing up to 4 to 5 ft. high and with magnificent blooms 6 inches across. Between these are intermediate stages and many quaint variations of this hardy sun-loving flower.

It occurs to us that a Zinnia garden in which practically all of these were represented would be a most unique effort and would be gay and colourful.

Zinnias should not be sown until all danger of frosts is over. Early sowings are often disappointing because the ground is cold and does not suit these warmth-seeking plants. Successive sowings can be made from Spring until Summer.

The Zinnia is another flower which will last longer in water if the stems are scalded first. Allow about 20 seconds in boiling water 3 inches deep. If flowers are badly drooped allow them to drink in very deep water until revived.

GIANT DAHLIA-FLOWERED

This magnificent type of Zinnia is now being used for exhibition as well as for garden display. Plants grow up to 4 ft. high, the stems are long and blooms are up to 6 inches across. There are rich, gay colours as well as quieter delicate ones. They are an ideal florist flower and splendid for decoration in jardinières or similar large vessels.

Yates' Brilliant Giants (Dahlia-Flowered type)—A very special blend of only the best colours, such as orange, gold, scarlet, crimson, and rose.

Special pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-
Giant Dahlia-Flowered (Gold Medal) Mixed—Every colour in Dahlia-Flowered Zinnias is represented in this mixture; a magnificent strain.

Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-

Separate Colours

Golden Dawn, Purple Prince, Exquisite (light rose), Golden State, Crimson Monarch, Dream (deep lavender), Illumination (deep rose), Giant Attraction (brick red), Oriole (orange and gold), Meteor (deepest red), Canary Bird (clear rich yellow), Scarlet Flame.

Each: Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-, 10/-
Pink Shades Mixed—A nicely proportioned blend of the best of the pink shades.

Salmon Shades Mixed—A range of salmon shades.

Each: Pkts., 6d. and 1/-

SPECIAL COLLECTION OFFERS

One pkt. each 3 separate colours in one special large packet as follows—Canary Bird, Golden State, Scarlet Flame—for 1/3.

Six packets distinct varieties, our selection, for 2/6

GIANT DOUBLE TYPE

(Robusta Grandiflora)

The plants are of exceptionally robust habit and throw up long wiry stalks crowned with immense flowers, sometimes measuring 4-5 inches across. For showy groups and borders, as well as for cutting, these Zinnias are unrivalled. Because of the decorative appearance and the large number of blooms to a plant, this has become a very popular florists' Zinnia.

Yates' Giant Double Mixed—An outstanding strain containing a wide selection of the most brilliant colours. **Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.**
California Giants (or Mammoth) Mixed—Noted for its large flat blooms and tall branching habit. Contains all the leading colours. **Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-**

LILLIPUT OR POMPONE

Lilliput Mixed—A miniature Zinnia carrying Pompone-shaped flowers of great depth, and plants grow to a height of 12-18 inches. They are useful for edgings and make dainty indoor decorations. Included in the mixture are the following colours: Yellow, gold, scarlet, salmon, white and rose-pink. **Pkts., 6d. and 1/-; Small pkt., 3d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-.**

Separate Colours

Rosebud (delightful rose pink), Scarlet (a rich shade), Canary Yellow (an outstanding colour).

Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-

SPECIAL OFFER

One pkt. each of the 3 separate colours of Lilliput Zinnias in one packet for 1/3.



Zinnia—Giant Dahlia Flowered (Gold Medal) Mixed.

ZINNIA HAAGEANA

Free flowering, bushy habit. About 50 per cent. of the flowers are double, ranging in colour from lemon to deep orange, many having petals blotched deep maroon. Grows 12 to 15 inches high and blooms are 1 to 1½ inches across.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/6

FANCY VARIETIES

Early Wonder Gypsy—Very early and free flowering; medium-sized, well formed flowers on long, slender stems. Colour is deep burnt orange.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Early Wonder Fiery Salmon Cerise Pink—Similar to above, except in colour.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Scabious Flowered Mixed—A proportion come single.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Fantasy Finest Mixed—Shaggy, lacy-petalled flowers in several colours.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Crown of Gold, Desert Gold—Has bicolor effect of light and deep gold.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Zinnia Linearis—Semi-trailing species, with slender stems and foliage; small single golden yellow flowers produced very freely.

Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Gaillardia-Flowered Mixed—Colour range includes bronze, rose, pink, yellow, orange, and lavender. Most of the flowers are two-toned, having a ring of deeper colour at the centre. A splendid new Zinnia for massed bedding or indoor decoration.

Pkt., 1/-; Bulk pkts., 2/-, 5/-

To Beautify your House and Garden

FLOWERING VINES AND CREEPERS

(FROM SEED)

All the varieties in this list can be grown from seed available in our standard 6d. packets. Some are annuals, and should not be sown until frosts are finished; others are perennials which in temperate climates, such as Sydney, will continue to grow the whole year round, but in cold climates may be cut down during the Winter.

Incredible transformations can be made by growing just a few flowering creepers to cover bare, uninviting fences, ugly outhouses and "cold" foundation walls. It is not a good plan to break up a small garden with creepers grown across the centre or dotted about on lawns unless they are used as screens. Keep them around the fences where they will make a setting for your garden.

Sowings are usually made in the late Spring or early Summer, and nearly all the varieties here favour warmth for successful germination. It is better to raise them in seed boxes and afterwards transplant to their permanent positions when about 6 inches high.

In the list below each name is followed by certain letters which designate the type of creeper, as given here: E.—Evergreen. A.—Annual. P.—Perennial. D.—Deciduous, i.e., they lose their leaves in the Winter.

SPECIAL OFFER

One packet each of 3 creepers—*Antigonon leptopus*, *Aristolochia Elegans*, *Cobaea Scandens*—for 1/3. These three packets are enclosed in one large fully coloured illustrated packet with a three-page leaflet on raising seeds.

Antigonon leptopus—D.P.—The slender stems are covered with bright rose flowers. Prune well after flowering.

Aristolochia Elegans (Dutchman's Pipe)—E.P.—Quaint richly coloured flowers. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Asparagus Plumosa—E.P.—The foliage is the Asparagus Fern used for floral work. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Banana Passion Fruit—See *Tacsonia Mollissima*.

Bignonia Tweediana (Cat's Claw)—E.P.—Grows in climates similar to or warmer than Sydney. Showy yellow flowers. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/6

Calampelis Scabra (*Eccremocarpus*)—E.P.—A splendid climber with showy orange flowers. Pkt., 6d.

Cardinal Climbers—See *Ipomoea Quamoclit Cardinalis*.

Cobaea Scandens (Cup and Saucer Vine)—E.P.—A vigorous creeper carrying an abundance of Canterbury-Bell-like flowers. The tendrils will cling to brick or similar rough surfaces. A very quick grower.

Purple—Flowers change from green to violet-blue and purple.

Alba—A white form of the purple variety.

Each: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Convolvulus Major—A.—A mixture of all the very best shades. Pkts., 3d. and 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/6

Convolvulus Major, Double and Semi-double—A.—Quick growing and hardy. Brilliant colourings. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Dolichos Lignosus (Cocks and Hens)—E.P.—Vigorous and easily grown. White or pink. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Gourds, Ornamental—A.—Quick-growing climber producing ornamental fruits in all sorts of queer shapes and colourings. Mixed: Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 1/6

Ipomoea Quamoclit Cardinalis (Cardinal Creeper)—A.—Strong, rapid grower with graceful foliage, from every opening of which there is a blaze of cardinal red flowers. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Ipomoea Quamoclit—A.—Dark green feathery foliage. Rose, scarlet and white flowers. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Ipomoea Heavenly Blue Improved—A.—Deep intense blue, lighter at the centre. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Ipomoea Grandiflora (Moon Flower)—A.—Pure white flowers, opening at night and closing about 10 o'clock in the morning. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Ipomoea Scarlet O'Hara—A.—The graceful trailers are plentifully covered with rosy crimson flowers. Specially recommended. Pkt., 1/-

Kudzu Vine—See *Pueraria Thunbergia*.

Lathyrus—See Pea, Everlasting, in Flower Seeds.

Mandevilla Sauveolens—E.P.—Large fragrant, trumpet-shaped white flowers. Very vigorous. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Maurandia Barclayana—E.P.—Exceptionally hardy. Blue and rose flowers. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Mina Lobata—A.—One of our brightest creepers. Vivid red pods change to orange and cream as they open. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Passiflora Edulis (Passion Fruit Vine)—E.P.—The Passion Fruit of commerce and favoured for its fruit as well as decorative flowers. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Phaseolus Caracalla (Snail Flower)—E.P.—Quaint snail-shaped purple flowers. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Tacsonia Mollissima (Banana Passion Fruit)—E.P.—The extremely decorative soft pink flowers are followed by a crop of edible oblong fruit. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-

Tropaeolum—See *Nasturtiums* in Flower Seeds.

Nasturtiums—See *Nasturtiums* in Flower Seeds.

Thunbergia Gibsoni (Golden Glory Vine)—E.P.—A low-growing creeper with ivy-like leaves and a mass of brilliant orange flowers. Pkt., 1/- (8 seeds)

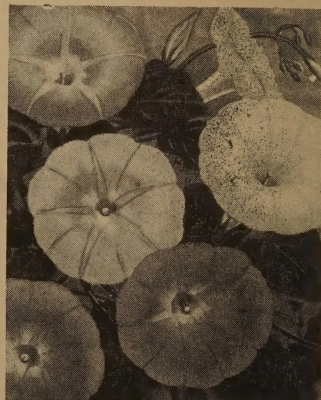
Thunbergia Mixed—A.—White, yellow and buff flowers with black centres. Pkt., 6d.; Bulk pkt., 2/-



Mina Lobata.



Cobaea Scandens.



Convolvulus—Major Mixed.

To set off your garden you must have good EVERGREEN LAWNS



WHAT TYPE OF GRASS WILL YOU USE? Choosing the best grass for your purpose can mean the difference between success and failure of your lawn. No matter what skill and care you impart afterwards, there is a difficult task ahead if you have chosen an unsuitable grass or mixture of grasses.

The conditions experienced in your climate will largely determine what grass is to be used. For instance, if the soil is poor, the water supply limited, and the climate difficult, your choice would be limited to a hardy grass, such as Kikuyu. Nevertheless, this certainly requires some water. Buffalo grass is another hardy sort and, like Kikuyu, is coarse. If, however, there is a good dependable water supply and soil can be made reasonably good, there is no reason why some of the attractive finer-leaved grasses cannot be used. For instance, Yates' Evergreen No. 1 Mixture, as shown below, consists of these fine-leaved grasses, the planting of which ensures a green lawn the whole year around. Naturally, a little preparation and care is necessary, and to help gardeners to establish their lawns properly in the first place, we have prepared a very informative leaflet on Lawn Making and Maintenance—a copy will be posted free on request.

If you have any special problems, do not hesitate to write giving us a few brief particulars of the soil, climate, etc. We will do our utmost to help you, and, of course, make no charge for such service.

The amount of seed to sow for a lawn of given size can be calculated by allowing 1 oz. of seed per square yard, or 6 lbs. per 100 square yards. For playgrounds, parks, etc., where harder and cheaper grasses are used, a sowing of 80 lbs. (4 bushels) per acre is advised.

SPECIAL MIXTURES OF LAWN GRASS SEED

(PRICES ON APPLICATION.)

When an order for Lawn Mixture is received we take into consideration the district in which it is intended to be grown and, naturally, any other details, such as facilities for watering, type of soil, etc., will be of help to us. You can then be certain that the mixture sent will be the most suitable for your purpose.

Yates' Evergreen No. 1 Mixture—consists of dwarf-growing, fine-leaved grasses, the culture of which will enable you to maintain a soft green lawn the whole year around. Available in packets at 1/- for experimental sowing and patching existing lawns. Bulk prices on application.

Yates' "Grow Quick" Mixture—a blend of hardy, quick-growing grasses especially suited for sowing over large areas, such as playgrounds, parks, backyards, etc.

Special Mixtures—We will always mix varieties of grasses suitable for golf putting greens, fairways, bowling greens, tennis courts, sports ovals and other similar areas. Kindly furnish full particulars.

VARIETIES OF LAWN GRASSES

New Zealand Bent (*Agrostis Tenuis*), Govt. Certified—The best and most widely used of the Bent Grasses.

Couch Grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*)—A favourite for warm climates and a good Summer growing grass. Has an "off-colour" appearance during Winter. Roots and seed available.

Kentucky Blue Grass—Rather a slow grower—likes lime in the soil. Mostly used in mixtures.

Italian Rye Grass—Very quick grower. Mostly used for renewing surfaces during Autumn, especially in playgrounds, parks, and other large areas.

Chewings Fescue—Very fine leaved. Likes fairly cool conditions. Mostly used in mixture.

Perennial Rye Grass, Govt. Certified—A very hardy, fairly quick-growing and hard-wearing perennial grass for sowing playing fields and other large areas where the more expensive, finer turf grasses are not required.

Buffalo Grass (Roots only)—A vigorous-growing, rather coarse grass, hardy in all warm districts, grows mainly in Summer. Prices: 2/- per 100; 17/6 per 1,000.

Kikuyu Grass (Roots only)—A very hardy, somewhat coarse-growing grass which succeeds in the more difficult inland districts where other sorts may fail. Grows very vigorously in the Summer mainly, and needs much cutting if moisture is plentiful. Prices: 1/- per doz.; 5/- per 100; 35/- per 1,000.

FOR PRICES OF GRASSES NOT QUOTED ABOVE, SEE YATES' CURRENT PRICE LIST, AVAILABLE ON APPLICATION.

A FEW DON'TS FOR LAWNS

DON'T break up a lawn with flower beds, etc. Keep these, if possible, around the boundaries and so enhance the size of the lawn.

DON'T, unless you cannot avoid it, sow during Spring. Autumn is the best time, except for Couch.

DON'T sow if the soil is completely dried out. Give it a thorough soaking first.

DON'T attempt a lawn without first writing for our leaflet on the subject.

TREE SEEDS For Breakwinds, Hedges, etc.

Most ornamental trees are purchased and planted in the form of Rooted Plants, and a full list is available (see this Catalogue). There are others, among which are the following, which can be easily raised from seed. State varieties required, and we will advise if available, and current prices. Pinus Insignis, Wattles, Casuarinas, Tagosaste, and Sugar Gums are some of the best for shelter, while the Eucalyptus makes most excellent firewood and is also useful as timber. We can also recommend the Wattles, Casuarinas, Kurrajong, Pepper, and Flowering Gums for ornamental purposes.



HYACINTHS

The Bulbs offered this season are the finest procurable, having been selected from the best sources of supply. We have indicated the correct planting times for each bulb, but advise ordering early to avoid disappointment.

Special Collections

Intending purchasers who are unacquainted with the varieties that we catalogue would be well advised to leave the selection to us, and we will send only those sorts that, in our opinion, are suitable for their districts, and produce the best results. For this purpose we make up—

Collections at 20/-, 10/-, and 5/-. ALL POST PAID

Or Special Collections to any value to suit the purchaser's convenience. In each case the selection must be left to us, and the value of the bulbs received will range from 10 to 25 per cent. better value than if ordered separately.

Bulb-Growing Fibre

We offer a specially prepared compost for growing bulbs in bowls or pans indoors. As the material is highly absorbent, it is not necessary to have drainage.

Price: 4d. lb.; 2/3 for 7 lbs.; 4/- for 14 lbs. CARRIAGE EXTRA.
LEAFLET ON BULB GROWING IN FIBRE POST FREE ON REQUEST.

ACHIMENES

Plant August to October. Post Free. The flowers are mostly shades of blue, being very effective when planted in hanging baskets, about four to six bulbs being sufficient for a 10in. basket. 3d. each; 2/6 doz.

AGAPANTHUS (AFRICAN LILY)

Plant all seasons. Postage extra. Hardy evergreen bulbous plants producing 3 feet standards of bloom about Christmas time. May be grown in the open ground or as a pot plant. Single Blue—1/- each; 11/- dozen. Single White—1/- each; 11/- dozen.

ALLIUM

Plant February to June. Post Free. Alliums flower in spring and summer and are useful for planting in borders, or to grow naturally in grass-land. White, Pink and Yellow—4d. each; 3/- doz.

ALSTROEMERIA (PERUVIAN LILY)

Plant February to July. Post Free. Hardy bulbous plants. Plant about 6 inches deep and leave undisturbed for a few years. Aurantiaca—Orange. 9d. ea.; 7/6 doz. Aurea—Bright golden yellow. 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

AMARYLLIS

(See also Hippeastrums)

Plant October to March. Postage extra (about 1/- each)

Plant in a sunny position with the bulb about 8in. to 9in. deep.

Belladonna—Varying shades of pink. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Belladonna Perfecta—A taller variety, colour shading white to pink. 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

ANEMONE (WINDFLOWER)

Plant February to June. Post Free. Should be planted in well-drained soil that has been dug to a good depth, and preferably fertilised with bonedust and lime. Plant the bulbs with the flat crown side up, about 1½ to 2 inches below the surface, spacing about 6 inches apart each way. Regular watering is specially necessary at flowering time.

St. Brigid, Yates' Prize Strain, Mixed —A splendid mixture of all the best colours. 9d. doz.; 6/- 100; 50/- 1000

St. Brigid, Super Hybrids—A selected strain of Giant Anemone. 2/- doz.; 14/- 100

St. Brigid, Amethyst Beauty—Rich lavender rose. Full blooms on long stems. 2/- doz.; 14/- 100

St. Brigid, Beacon (Vivid Scarlet)—A beautiful type. 2/- doz.; 14/- 100

St. Brigid, Blue Admiral—A rich bright blue. 2/- doz.; 14/- 100

ANEMONE (continued)—

Scarlet Emperor—Giant single type, excellent for cutting. 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100

Blue Bonnet—A beautiful brilliant blue. 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100

ANOMATHECA (SCARLET FREESIA)

Plant February to April. Post Free. Grows in a sunny or partially shaded situation. Plant 2 inches deep. Cruenta—Rich scarlet crimson. 4d. each; 3/- doz.; 20/- 100

ARUM LILY

See Calla.

BABIANA

Plant February to April. Post Free. Spring flowering plants growing about a foot in height. Suitable for bedding, borders, or clumps. Plant 2 inches deep.

Mixed Colours (mostly purple and mauve shades)—1/3 doz.; 8/6 100.

BEGONIAS

(TUBEROUS ROOTED)

Plant August to November. Post Free. Suitable for bush-house or verandah culture, or may be planted in partially shaded beds outdoors. The hanging basket type are particularly beautiful, three bulbs being sufficient for a 10-inch basket. Cultural directions sent with each order.

BEGONIA (continued)—

Available in red, pink, and yellow shades, and white, unless stated otherwise.

Double, separate colours.

Mixed colours. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.
Single, separate colours. 1/3 each; 13/6 doz.

Mixed colours. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.
Fringed Edge, mixed colours. 1/3 each; 13/6 doz.

Camellia Flowered—Beautiful bi-colour blooms, variegated pink and white, similar to a Camellia. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

Crested, mixed colours. 1/3 each; 13/6 doz.

Hanging Basket Begonias—Red and pink shades, and white. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

BILLBERGIA

Plant all seasons. Postage extra.

A hardy evergreen plant that will thrive in almost any situation, growing well as a pot plant, or in the open ground. The tubular flowers are green colour with blue stripes and hanging gracefully in bunches from a beautiful pink stem or sheath. 1/- each; 11/- doz.

BRUNSVIGIA

Plant November to January. Postage extra.

Sweetly perfumed autumn flowering bulbs requiring a warm, sunny situation. The flower stalks, which appear before the leaves, are up to 3 feet in length, each carrying 18-24 separate blooms. Plant with the top of the bulb showing above the surface of the soil. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

CALADIUMS

Plant August to October. Post Free. Natives of tropical America requiring a warm climate or a green-house. Caladiums are grown for their foliage, which in many varieties is of unsurpassed beauty. The colours range from white to deep crimson, purple, bronze, pink, etc. Choice named varieties. 5/- each; 55/- doz.

Choice unnamed varieties. 2/6 each; 27/- doz.

CALLA

(ARUM LILY)

Plant April to August. Postage extra. Plant 4 to 5 inches deep.

Aurata—Lemon yellow, jet black centre. 1/- each

CALLA (continued)—

Chrometella—Yellow, with dark centre; spotted foliage. 2/- each

Elliotiana—A beautiful golden yellow, the foliage being spotted. Recommended. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

Ethiopia—The well-known White Arum Lily. 9d. ea.; 7/6 doz.; 50/- 100

Lemon Queen—Large, lemon yellow; dark centre. Plain foliage. 1/- each

Rehmanni—Delicate rose pink, small and dainty. 2/- each

Sanctum (Sacred Black Arum)—Rich velvety black. 2/- each

CHLIDANTHUS

(SUMMER DAFFODILS)

Plant April to July. Post Free.

A hardy bulb producing golden yellow trumpet-shaped flowers in summer. The blooms are fragrant and the plants will thrive in any soil or situation.

Fragrans—Golden yellow, perfumed. 1/- each; 11/- doz.

CLIVIA

(IMANTOPHYLLUM)

Plant January to June. Postage extra.

Evergreen bulbous plants producing in the spring large clusters of orange yellow funnel-shaped flowers on stems 12 to 15 inches long. Clivias grow well in the ground in partial shade, or, as pot or tub specimens for the bush-house or verandah.

Hybrids—Various shades of orange-yellow. 5/- each

Nobilis—Orange-yellow. 3/6 each

CRINUM

Plant all seasons. Postage extra.

Evergreen herbaceous bulbs producing tall spikes of scented blooms in the spring, mostly delicate shades of pink. Thrive in any good rich soil, or may be grown as tub specimens.

Moorei—Delicate pink. 1/6 each

Pedunculatum—Tall spikes with long, thin petalled blooms. 1/- each

Powellii Alba—A beautiful white. 1/6 each

Powellii Rosea—Rosy pink. 2/- each

CROCUS

Plant February to April. Post Free.

Early spring flowering bulbs suitable for cold climates only. Plant 2 inches deep and leave undisturbed for a few years if possible, removing the dead foliage only each summer.

Blue, Purple, Yellow, Striped, and White. 4d. each; 3/6 doz.; 25/- 100

Mixed. 4d. each; 3/- doz.; 20/- 100

CYCLAMEN

Plant December to March. Post Free.

Winter and early spring flowering plants specially suitable for growing singly in pots. The tuber should be planted so that it just shows above the soil. A leaflet on Cyclamen culture will be enclosed with each order despatched.

Giant Large Flowered—Mixed colours. 1/3 each; 13/6 doz.

Separate Colours—Rose-pink, salmon, light red, dark red, and white. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

Growing Bulblets (in leaf)—From September onwards we offer these in mixed colours, many of which will flower the first season. 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

CYRTANTHUS

(IFAFA LILY)

Plant March to July. Post Free.

Hardy bulbs flowering in spring and summer; may be grown in the open

CYRTANTHUS (continued)—

ground or as pot plants, placing 3 or more bulbs to each pot. Any good garden soil is suitable. It is advisable to leave the bulbs undisturbed for a few years.

Carmine Red, Apricot, Yellow, Pink, and White. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

DAFFODILS

(NARCISSUS)

Plant February to May. Postage extra (except Special Offers).

Daffodils and other Narcissus form an extensive and varied group, but for convenience we are arranging the varieties in the simplest classification. Although best in cool districts, they may be grown almost anywhere, either in the open, in pots, or in fibre in bowls. Plant 3 to 4 inches deep. The term perianth used in descriptions refers to the six petals surrounding the trumpet or cup. Complete list on application.

Special POST FREE OFFERS.

For those who do not wish to choose their own varieties, we make up Special Collections at 5/-, 10/- and 20/-. These contain extra good value and include a fine assortment of varieties.

MIXED DAFFODILS.

Yates' Choice Mixed Trumpets and Short Cupped, 2/- doz. Post Free. Special Choice Trumpet Mixture of all Trumpet varieties, finest quality, containing bicolors and self colours. 5d. each; 4/6 doz.; 30/- 100. Post Free.

Mixed Trumpet Varieties, 3/- doz.; 21/- per 100. Post Free.

Mixed, All Classes, 1/6 doz.; 10/- per 100; 80/- per 1000. Post Free.

TRUMPET DAFFODILS.

Emperor—Rich yellow trumpet, deep primrose perianth. 4d. each; 3/- doz.; 21/- 100

Empress—Deep yellow trumpet, white perianth. 6d. each; 5/- doz.; 35/- 100

Gold Finch—Large, deep yellow trumpet. 4d. each; 3/- doz.; 20/- 100

Golden City—One of the most outstanding and beautiful trumpet Daffodils. Very large trumpet and perianth, both of rich golden yellow. 3/- each



Clivia Hybrids.



Cyclamen.



Daffodil—Golden City.
(See page 57.)

DAFFODILS (continued)—

- Hazeldene**—Deep yellow trumpet. Excellent for all purposes.
1/- each; 10/- doz.; 80/- 100
- King Alfred**—An old favourite. Rich golden yellow self, large open trumpet.
6d. each; 5/6 doz.
- Lord Roberts**—Very large golden yellow self. Has won many championships at exhibitions.
1/- each; 10/- doz.
- Mrs. E. H. Krelage**—Fine white trumpet.
1/- each; 10/- doz.
- Spring Glory**—Large flowered bicolor trumpet variety.
1/- each; 10/- doz.; 80/- 100

MEDIUM AND SHORT CUPPED VARIETIES.

This division includes the Incomparabilis type and its sub-sections *Leedsii* and *Barri*; also the *Poeticus* or *Pheasant's Eye* Daffodils.

- Bath's Flame (Barri)**—Deep yellow cup, edged orange red.
6d. each; 5/- doz.
- Bernardino (Incomp.)**—Cream perianth, beautifully frilled pale yellow cup edged orange and apricot.
6d. each; 5/- doz.
- Conspicuous (Barri)**—Primrose perianth, orange cup.
3d. each; 2/6 doz.; 15/- 100
- Gloria Mundi (Incomp.)**—Yellow perianth, orange scarlet cup.
6d. each; 5/- doz.
- Horace (Poeticus)**—Pure white perianth, with distinctive pheasant's eye, centre of yellow margined red.
4d. each; 3/- doz.
- Lord Kitchener (Leedsii)**—A beautiful flower, white perianth, pale primrose cup.
9d. each; 7/6 doz.
- Queen of the North (Leedsii)**—Large white perianth, pale yellow cup. Excellent show variety.
4d. each; 3/- doz.
- Sir Watkin (Incomp.)**—Sulphur perianth, orange yellow cup.
4d. each; 3/- doz.; 21/- 100
- Warflame (Incomp.)**—Creamy white perianth, bell-shaped cup of fiery red.
1/- each

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

(Jonquils)
Bunch flowered varieties and hybrids. The following varieties are bunch flowered. All are highly fragrant.

- Campnerelle**—Single yellow.
2d. each; 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100; 80/- 1000
- Grand Monarque (Polyanthus)**—Bunch flowered, large blooms, white with primrose cup.
4d. each; 3/- doz.
- Paper White (Polyanthus)**—Pure white, early.
9d. doz.; 5/- 100

DAFFODILS (continued)—

- Soleil D'or (Polyanthus)**—Rich golden yellow, orange cup.
2d. each; 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100; 80/- 1000

DIERAMA

See *Sparaxis Pulcherrima*.

DIETES

See *Moraea*.

FREESIAS

Plant February to May. Post Free. Fragrant spring flowering bulbs suitable for borders, rockeries, for growing naturally on grassed land or for pot culture. Freesias may also be grown in bowls in prepared bulb fibre. Plant 2 inches deep.

- Blue Jay**—A beautiful blue.
9d. each; 7/6 doz.
- Duke of York**—Large purple.
6d. each; 5/- doz.
- Fairy**—Pale mauve.
6d. each; 5/- doz.
- Golden Treasure**—Bright yellow.
6d. each; 5/- doz.
- Pink Pearl**—Beautiful rose pink.
6d. each; 5/- doz.
- Princess Elizabeth**—Fine lilac shade.
9d. each; 7/6 doz.
- Refracta Alba**—White.
9d. doz.; 5/- 100
- Sunrise**—Yellow, orange and salmon pink.
6d. each; 5/- doz.
- Complete list of named varieties on application.
- Yates' New Hybrids, Mixed**—A fine mixture of pleasing shades.
1/3 doz.; 8/6 100; 65/- 1000



Gloxinia.

GLADIOLI

(See page 59)

GLORIOSA SUPERBA (CLIMBING LILY)

Plant July to October. Post Free.

Pretty semi-climbing plants for a warm, sheltered position, bearing curious orchid-like blooms of orange scarlet and yellow. Plant with top of tuber one inch below surface.

Tubers, 1/6 each

GLOXINIAS

Plant August to November. Post Free. Plant in well-drained pots, with the bulb level with the surface, using a compost of one half loam and the balance of equal parts of sand, leaf mould and old manure. In cool localities we recommend growing in the glass-house or a well-lighted room against the window. In warm districts they will succeed in the bush-house or verandah if protected from strong wind and sunlight.

Mixed Colours only. 1/3 ea.; 13/6 doz.



Hippeastrum.

HEMEROCALLIS

(DAY LILY)

Plant April to August. Postage extra. Hardy spring and summer flowering bulbs, producing lily-like flowers, mostly yellow, excellent for the garden, also useful as cut flowers, though not lasting more than a day or two in water.

- Ajax**—Orange.
Apricot—Lemon yellow.
Aurantiaca Major—Orange yellow, large.
Luteola—Bronze yellow.
All above: 1/- each; 11/- doz.

HIPPEASTRUMS

Plant January to April. Postage extra (about 1/- each).

These stately bulbous plants make ideal subjects for pots or barrels. They thrive best in heavy, rich soil; the colours range from white streaked with red to deepest crimson. The blooms are immense, trumpet-shaped, produced on rigid spikes 2 to 3 feet high. Plant with the neck of the bulb just showing above the surface. Prices for Separate Colours: From 4/- each; 45/- doz.

Mixed Colours. 2/6 each; 27/- doz.

HYACINTHS

Plant February to April. Post Free.

Certainly one of the most beautiful flowering bulbs in cultivation. They succeed to perfection in cool districts, but can be grown even in warm climates in a sheltered situation in an easterly aspect, protected from the westerly winds. Hyacinths may also be grown in our specially prepared fibre in pots or bowls for indoor decoration. When planting in the open ground, place the bulb 3 to 4 inches below the surface, bedded in a little sand for preference with well-rotted cow manure worked in. List of varieties on application.

- Singles, Separate Colours**—White, red, light and dark blue, pink or creamy yellow. 1/3 ea.; 13/6 doz.; 95/- 100
- Doubles, Separate Colours**—White, dark blue, pink and creamy yellow.
1/6 each; 16/- doz.

Mixed—Mixed colours.

- 1**—1/- doz.; 80/- 100
- Roman Hyacinths**—White, fragrant, early flowering. 6d. each; 5/- doz.
- Blue**. 6d. each; 5/- doz.; 37/6 100
- Pink**—Fine florist flower.
1/- each; 10/- doz.; 70/- 100

GLADIOLI (Large Flowered)

Plant June to December. Postage extra.

The selected Gladioli listed are of outstanding merit. In addition, we have many others, and will be pleased, if requested, to post our complete list of over 120 varieties. Cultural Notes will be included with each order despatched. The dozen and hundred rates will apply as follows:

	Per Dozen.	Per 100.
Varities priced at 6d. each ..	5/- ..	35/-
9d. each ..	7/6 ..	52/6
1/- each ..	10/- ..	70/-

	Per Dozen.	Per 100.
Varities priced at 1/6 each ..	15/- ..	105/-
2/- each ..	20/- ..	140/-
2/6 each ..	25/- ..	175/-

Six or more charged at above dozen rates; 50 or more at 100 rates.

APPROXIMATE POSTAGE RATES.—Within N.S.W., 2d. each; 6d. for 6 bulbs; 1/- for 12 bulbs; 2/- for 50 bulbs. Interstate: 2d. each; 6d. for 6 bulbs; 1/6 for 12 bulbs; 3/6 for 50 bulbs.

SPECIAL CARRIAGE-FREE OFFERS

SPECIAL OFFER.

12 Varieties, named assorted (our selection), 7/6. Carriage Free.

SPECIAL OFFER.

12 Extra Choice Varieties (our selection), 12/6. Carriage Free.

GENERAL LIST

WHITE AND CREAM.

Euides—Ivory white, centre cream; lightly flushed lilac pink. Splendid exhibition variety, with about 10 flowers. 1/6.

Kooyong—Tall, creamy white, opening up to 10 flowers on the spike. Useful for florists or exhibition. 1/-.

Mrs. Anna Pfitzer—Creamy white. Centre greenish tinge. Fine exhibition variety. Twelve large, ruffled blooms. 1/-.

Mrs. G. G. Errey—Creamy white, with deeper cream centre, occasionally flushed pale pink. Eleven or twelve blooms open at once. Champion bloom, R.H.S. Show, Sydney, 1937. 3/6 each.

PINK AND SALMON.

Betty Nuthall—Long, graceful spikes of glowing orange-pink with primrose yellow throat markings. 6d.

Centenary Triumph—Large, well-formed flowers of salmon overlaid lavender grey in throat. Fine exhibition variety. 1/-.

Corangamite—Bright coral rose, with faint buff and yellow shadings in throat. Tall, strong spikes of ten or more blooms; popular for exhibition. 1/-.

Esme Desailly—Salmon pink, lower petals cream with carmine lines and shading. Exhibition. 1/-.

Lisbeth—Pale flesh pink, flecked salmon with orange buff throat, lined crimson. Ten large florets. 1/-.

Miss New Zealand—Salmon apricot suffused rose, with peach coloured blotch. Exhibition. 1/-.

Noel—Light rose pink, centre cream with rosy crimson blotches. Decorative exhibition variety. 8 to 10 flowers opening together. 1/-.

Picardy—Large, frilled flowers of light salmon apricot with deeper throat, produced on spikes with eight to ten open blooms. Exhibition. 6d.

Rose Dawn—Large, beautifully waved flowers of glowing old rose, with deeper shade of rose in centre. One of the best all-round varieties for both decorative purposes and exhibition. 2/-.

Sunset Cloud—Ground colour white, overlaid and shaded light rose pink. Useful for decoration. 1/-.

BLUE AND MAUVE.

Ave Maria—Delicate shade of light blue. A beautiful variety. Distinctive colouring. 1/-.

Blue Admiral—Deep violet blue, carrying about 6 fairly large flowers. 1/-.

Millford—Delicate blue, darker towards edges, lighter throat. 1/-.

GLADIOLI MIXED

We offer a mixture of unnamed Bulbs at the following reduced prices:—

2/6 per dozen; 17/6 per 100. Carriage extra.

BLUE AND MAUVE (continued)—

Pelegrina—Deep violet blue, two lower petals somewhat darker. Six to eight flowers. 1/-.

Takina—Immense flowers of rosy purple, sometimes flaked a darker shade. Six or seven blooms. 1/-.

YELLOW, ORANGE AND COPPER SHADES.

Apricot Glow—Clear apricot. Excellent decorative. 6d.

Autumn Glory—Delightful mixture of autumn tints. Excellent exhibition and decorative spikes, with ten or more large flowers. 1/-.

Canberra—Beautifully waved flowers of a pure, intense yellow. Ten or more blooms. Exhibition. 1/-.

Emile Aubrun—Rich coppery bronze, with a cherry coloured blotch. Up to ten large flowers. Exhibition. 1/-.

Gate of Heaven—Rich, pure yellow flowers, large and beautifully ruffled. 1/-.

Golden Goddess—A beautiful golden yellow, ten or more blooms. Recommended. 1/6.

Mrs. S. A. Errey—Giant, open flowers of brilliant orange with orange-crimson shadings in throat. Exhibition. 1/-.

RED SHADES.

Bill Sowden—Vivid crimson scarlet, sometimes flecked a darker shade. 1/-.

Black Opal—Rich, marbled dark crimson, perfectly formed flowers. Ten or eleven blooms. One of the very best. 2/-.

Commander Koehl—Clear blood red. Tall spike, about seven florets. One of the finest. 1/-.

Crimson Glow—Crimson-scarlet. One of the best decoratives. 6d.

Our Selection—A nice salmon-red, offset by a deeper colour. 1/-.

Red Lory—Orange-crimson, shading to bright orange on edges of petals. Lower portion of flower is bright purplish-carmine. Exhibition. 1/-.

Rewi Fallu—Large, deep blood-red flowers, eight or more open at once. 2/-.

GLADIOLI NANUS

(DWARF or MINIATURE GLADIOLI)

Plant February to June. Post Free. Excellent spring flowering bulbs, very useful as cut flowers. Plant 3 to 4 inches deep.

Colvillei Alba (The Bride)—Pure white.

Insignis—Scarlet with blue stripe.

Peach Blossom—A fine pink.

Rosy Gem—Blush pink, dark markings. All above: 4d. each; 3/6 doz.



Gladioli—Picardy.



Bearded Flag Iris.

IRIS

Most Iris, especially the Flag type, like a sunny position in well-drained soil, and if poor, a dressing of very old decayed cow manure or bonedust may be dug in, and lime is relished by all classes of the Japanese types, which, strange to say, dislike lime in any shape or form. In fact, it is positively harmful to them.

All postage extra unless stated otherwise.

BEARDED FLAG IRIS.

Plant January to August. Postage extra.

This class is undoubtedly the most popular and widely grown. Being extremely hardy, they will thrive almost anywhere.

Alcazar—Purple, blue and indigo.
Empress of India—Large blue.
Cambal—Yellow, falls chocolate.
Hector—Amber, falls crimson black.
Tropic Seas—Large blue and purple.
Sweet Lavender—Pink and bluish lavender.

All above: 1/- each; 11/- dozen. Postage extra. Complete list on application.

Special Offer—12 varieties, our selection, for 11/6 Post Free.

BEARDED FLAG IRIS.

EXTRA CHOICE VARIETIES.

This section includes shades of pink, yellow, blue, mauve, and bronze.
Argynnis—Yellow, falls violet carmine.
Ambassadeur—Bronze violet, falls velvety purple.

Iris King—Velvety crimson and gold.
Harpalion—Lavender and blue shades.
Susan Bliss—Fine pink shade.
Telemus—Bronze apricot; falls madder-crimson.

All above: 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. Postage extra. Complete list on application.

Special Offer—12 extra choice varieties, our selection, for 16/6 Post Free.

JAPANESE IRIS (Iris Kaempferi)
Plant April to September. Postage extra.

The Japanese Iris thrive in moist situations, and are particularly suitable for planting on banks of streams or ponds, and they are excellent subjects for fish ponds, and make a charming effect when planted in large pots, which may be submerged up to the rim in the water. The flowers are immense and are available in a wonderful variety.

IRIS (continued)—

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

Amethyst—Blue and white.
Dainty—Pale mauve, shaded blue.
Goblin—Mauve and pale blue.
Jewel—Lavender and purple, lined white.
The Duke—Purple and blue, yellow centre.
Violet—Violet red, yellow centre.
All above: 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.
Complete list on application.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

Lavender Gem—Beautiful lavender, striped mauve.
Royalist—Deep, velvety purple.
Silver Sea—White and pale blue.
Superb—Mauve, white ground, mottled mauve and blue.
Venus—Large mauve, pencilled purple.
Viola—Large, deep purplish red.
All above: 1/- each; 11/- dozen.
Complete list on application.
Special Offer—6 Double and 6 Single Japanese Iris, our selection, for 14/- Post Paid.

SPANISH IRIS.

Plant February to May. Post Free.
Specially useful as cut flowers. Easily grown in any well-drained garden soil.

Hercules—Deep bronze.

King of the Blues.

King of the Yellows.

L'Innocence—Pure white.

Named sorts: 4d. each; 3/6 dozen; 22/6 100.

Mixed Colours—In great variety.
3d. each; 2/6 dozen; 17/6 100

DUTCH IRIS.

Plant February to May. Post Free.
Similar to Spanish Iris, but flowering earlier in the spring. Specially recommended for cut flowers, the blooms being larger than the Spanish type.

Excelsior—Pure white.

Frans Hals—Standard pearl blue, falls pale primrose.

Imperator—Royal blue, blotched with gold; early.

Poggenbeck—Deep blue, large.

Wedgwood—Early flowers, soft blue.

Yellow Queen—Bright deep golden yellow; best yellow.

Price, 4d. each; 3/6 doz.; 22/6 100

Mixed Colours. 2/6 doz.; 17/6 100

IRIS OCHROLEUCA (Gigantea).

Plant March to July. Postage extra.

Ivory white and yellow blooms, plants of tall habit. 1/3 each; 13/6 doz.

IRIS PAVONIA (Peacock Iris).

Plant April to June. Post Free.

Pale heliotrope blooms, blue blotch on each petal. 3d. each; 2/6 doz.

IRIS SIBIRICA.

Plant February to April. Postage extra.

Blue King—A beautiful deep blue. 1/- each; 11/- doz.

IRIS STYLOSA.

Plant January to August. Postage extra.

Early flowering, commencing to bloom in May. Lavender, blue, or white. 1/- each; 11/- doz.

IRIS SUSIANA (The Mourning Iris).

Plant May to June. Postage extra.

The large blooms are pale grey, finely netted with very dark brown. Plant in a sunny position in any light, well-drained soil. 3/- each

IRIS TINGITANA.

Plant February to April. Post Free.

Resembles a large blue Spanish Iris. Spring flowering. 4d. each; 3/6 doz.; 22/6 100

IRIS TUBEROSA (Snake's Head Iris).

Plant February to April. Postage extra.

Blooms of olive green with dark velvety purple falls. 1/- each; 11/- doz.

IRIS

Plant February to May. Post Free.

Thrive in a well-drained soil in a sunny situation. The colours range from white through the various shades of yellow, rose, and crimson. Plant 2 inches deep. Complete list on application.

Crateroides—Scarlet. 2d. each; 1/3 doz Longiflora (same as Morphtia)—Tall spikes of flowers up to three feet high, of a light salmon pink colour.

Price, 2d. each; 1/3 doz.; 8/- 100

Finest Rainbow Mixture—All colours, including the best sorts.

1/- doz.; 7/6 100; 70/- 1000

IXIA Viridiflora (The Gorgeous Green IXIA). 6d. each; 5/- doz.; 22/6 100

JONQUILS

See Narcissus (Polyanthus).

KNIPHOFIA

(TRITOMA)

(Torch Lily or Red Hot Poker)

Plant April to August. Postage extra.
Extremely hardy, and produces cones of brightly coloured bell-shaped flowers on long thick stems. Useful as cut flowers, or for garden display. All are spring and early summer flowering. Complete list on application.

Aurea—Golden yellow; medium.

Baby Joy—Orange scarlet; dwarf.

Bronze Standard—Bronze and yellow; medium.

Corallina—Coral red; one of the best showy varieties.

Ensifolia—Golden yellow; autumn flowering; tall.

J. Lowden—Bright red and pale yellow; medium.

Uvaria—Red and yellow; tall.

All 1/- each; 11/- doz.

Special Offer—1 root each of 12 varieties, our selection, 11/6 Post Free.

LACHENALIA

(CAPE COWSLIP)

Plant February to May. Post Free.

Flower in late winter. Specially suited for borders, pot culture in soil or fibre, window-boxes or hanging baskets.

Aurea—Yellow. 4d. each; 3/- doz.; 21/- 100

Tricolor—Red, yellow and green. 4d. each; 3/- doz.; 21/- 100



Lachenalia.



Ornithogalum Chinnerinchee.

LEUCOCORYNE IXIOIDES ODORATA (GLORY OF THE SUN)

Plant February to May. Post Free.

Beautiful bulbous plants producing on long stems umbels of 3 to 4 blooms, about 1½ inches across, of a delicate lavender shade with white centres, and sweetly scented. The cut flowers will last for days in water.

1/6 each; 16/- doz.

LILIUM

Plant May to August (unless stated otherwise). Postage extra.

For the cultivation of Lilies, a deep, rich, well-drained soil is best, and care should be taken to keep lime away from them. They should be left undisturbed for a few years. Plant about 6 inches below the surface, with a little sand, if possible, round the bulb.

Auratum—Golden Rayed Lily of Japan; enormous white blooms heavily banded with gold and spotted. 4/- each

Candidum (Madonna Lily)—Pure white, sweetly scented, early summer flowering. Plant January to April. 1/- each; 11/- doz.

Croceum—A hardy dwarf variety; large heads of cup-shaped orange scarlet blooms, beautifully spotted. 2/- each; 22/- doz.

Henryi—Hardy. Orange yellow, heavily spotted. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

Longiflorum (November Lily)—Pure white blooms, sweetly scented. Plant February to March. 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

Pardalinum (Leopard Lily)—Orange red, spotted brown. 1/- ea.; 11/- doz.

Regale—White trumpet blooms, yellow throat, shaded wine colour on outside of petals. A hardy Lily carrying two or three large blooms on tall stems two or three feet long. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

Sulphureum—Large funnel blooms, pale yellow deepening at throat, outside tinged claret red. 3/- each

Sulphur Gale—A cross between Sulphureum and Regale. 2/- each; 22/- doz.

Speciosum Album (White Tiger Lily)—Pure white flowers, sweetly scented. 2/6 each; 27/6 doz.

Speciosum Rubrum (Pink Tiger Lily)—Delicate rose pink, dark spots. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

LILIUM (continued)—

Tigrinum (Tiger Lily)—Single. Rich orange, spotted black. 1/- each; 11/- doz.

Tigrinum (Tiger Lily)—Double. Same as above, only double. 1/- each; 11/- doz.

LILY OF THE VALLEY

Plant May to July. Post Free. Thrives best in cool moist climates, but may be grown successfully in warmer districts if given a southerly aspect. Plant the crowns half an inch below the surface, enrich the soil with well-rotted dairy manure, and water freely.

4d. each; 3/6 doz.; 25/- 100

MONTBRETIAS

Plant March to August. Post Free. Hardy flowering bulbs, specially suitable as cut flowers. Large flowering. Named varieties available in shades of pink, yellow, orange and scarlet. List on application. Plant 2 inches deep. Prices: 1/- each; 11/- doz. We can also supply many of the older standard Named varieties at 6d. each; 5/- doz. Or mixed Unnamed at 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100.

MORAEA

(DIETES)

Plant all seasons. Postage extra. Sometimes known as Butterfly Iris. Free flowering.

Bicolor—Pale sulphur yellow with dark velvety brown spots. 1/- each; 11/- doz.

Irioides—Lilac shade. 1/- each; 11/- doz.

Robinsoniana (Lord Howe Wedding Iris)—Pure white, large. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

MORPHIXIA

(BUFF IXIA)

See *Ixia Longiflora*.

MUSCARI

(GRAPE HYACINTH)

Plant February to May. Post Free.

Suitable for borders or pot culture. Plant in light soil in a sunny position about 2 inches deep.

Botryoides—Deep sky blue. 2d. each; 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100

Conicum—Bright sky blue. 2d. each; 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100

Monstrosus—Purplish lilac, distinct. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

NERINES

Plant December to April. Postage extra.

Plant with the tip of the bulb level with the surface of the soil. Suitable for sunny situations.

Aurea—Golden yellow. 2/6 each

Bowdeni—Large flowering on long stems. Pink blossoms. 2/- each

Filifolia—Hardy, dwarf growing, with bright red flowers. Fine hairy foliage. 1/- each

Fothergilli—Scarlet, spangled with gold. 2/- each

Japonica (Red Spider Lily). 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

Japonica Alba—Pure white. 1/6 each

ORNITHOGALUM

Plant February to June. Postage extra.

Hardy bulbs; flowers borne in clusters. Last well when cut.

Arabicum—White with black eye. 3d. each; 2/6 doz.

Chinnerinchee—The beautiful South African white variety. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Thrysoides Album—A choice white variety. 1/- each; 11/- doz.

PAEONIES

Plant June-July. Postage extra.

Beautiful herbaceous plants which thrive in a cool moist climate. List of varieties on application.

Prices: 3/- each; 33/- doz.

PANCRATIUM

(HYMENOCALLIS)

Plant April to July. Postage extra.

Fragrant flowering bulbs.

Calathina (Sea Daffodil)—Pure white. 1/6 each

Littoralis—Tall, pure white. 1/6 each

Sulphur Queen—Yellow. 4/- each

POLYGONATUM

(SOLOMON'S SEAL)

Plant April to July. Post Free.

Requires a semi-shaded position. The small, bell-shaped flowers are white tipped with green and hang gracefully in groups along the 18in. stems. 1/- each; 11/- doz.

RANUNCULUS

Plant February to June. Post Free.

Attractive early spring flowering bulbs, specially suitable for massing in beds or borders. The flowers are also useful for indoor decoration. Plant the bulbs 6 inches apart, with the claws downward, covering with lin. of soil. Most colours except blue are represented, some flowers being single, others semi-double or double.

Yates' Superb Mixed—Specially selected for their rich colouring. A wonderful strain for cutting. 9d. doz.; 6/- 100; 50/- 1000

Claremont Super Hybrids, No. 5—Containing the delightful tango, scarlet, crimson, and flaked varieties. 2/- doz.; 14/- 100

Golden Glory—Selected from the most brilliant yellow shades. 2/- doz.; 14/- 100

Huntsman—Comprised of all the richest red shades. 2/- doz.; 14/- 100

Sunset—Selected from rich autumn shades. 2/- doz.; 14/- 100

Bonnie Lassie—Composed solely of fascinating pink shades. 2/- doz.; 14/- 100

Claremont Super Hybrids, No. 9—Selected for their enormous size and beautiful colours. 2/- doz.; 14/- 100



Ranunculus.

SCHIZOSTYLIS

(KAFFIR LILY)

Plant April to August. Postage extra.
 Gladioli-like; flowers during summer
 and autumn. Excellent for cutting.
 Coccinea—Scarlet. 1/- each; 11/- doz.
 Mrs. Hegarty—Pink. 1/- ea.; 11/- doz.

SCILLAS(BLUE BELLS OR WOOD
HYACINTHS)

Plant January to June. Post Free.
 Suitable for growing under the shade
 of trees and shrubs.
 Campanulata—Blue. 4d. each; 3/- doz.
 Campanulata—White. 4d. ea.; 3/- doz.
 Rosea—Pink. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

SNOWFLAKES

(LEUCOJUM)

Plant February to May. Postage
 extra.

Often known as Snowdrops, these
 dainty bell-shaped flowers are pure
 white with a spot of green on the
 outside of each petal.

Aestivum. 1/- doz.; 7/6 100
 Giant Snowflakes—Large bells, other-
 wise same as above.
 3d. each; 2/- doz.; 12/6 100

SPARAXIS

Plant February to May. Post Free.

Resembling Freesias in habit, useful
 for borders or for growing naturally
 on grassed banks. Plant one to two
 inches deep.

Tricolor Type—Mixed colours.
 1/- doz.; 7/6 100

SPARAXIS

(DIERAMA)

Plant May to August. Postage extra.
 Quite different from Sparaxis Tri-
 color, growing to about 3 feet, the
 bell-shaped flowers being produced on
 long pendulous branches. Plant 3 to
 4 inches deep.

Pulcherrima (Fairy Bells)—Rose pink.
 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

**SPREKELIA
FORMOSISSIMA**

(JACOBAN LILY)

Plant April to November. Postage
 extra.

A hardy bulbous plant bearing large
 orchid-like blooms of deep crimson.
 Prefer a sunny situation.
 1/6 each; 16/- doz.



Double Tuberoses.

STERNBERGIA

(AUTUMN CROCUS)

Plant about November. Postage extra.
 Bear golden yellow crocus-like
 blooms in the autumn. Plant 3 to 4
 inches deep.
 Lutea. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

STREPTANTHERA

Plant February to May. Post Free.
 Cuprea—Cup-shaped blooms of bright
 tangerine, with dark purplish brown
 markings. Very hardy but likes an
 open situation and deep soil.
 3d. each; 2/6 doz.

TIGRIDIA

(TIGER FLOWER)

Plant June to September. Post Free.
 Gorgeously coloured Iris-like flowers;
 a hardy bulb, but needs a sunny situa-
 tion. Plant 3 inches deep.

Lutea—Yellow, dark centre markings.
 1/- each
 Pavonia (True Tiger Flower)—Rich
 orange-scarlet, centre yellow, heav-
 ily spotted purple. 6d. ea.; 5/- doz.

TRITELEIA

(STAR VIOLETS)

Plant January to June. Post Free.
 Suitable for growing in clumps or
 borders, or beneath trees or shrubs.
 Plant 1½ to 2 inches deep. Spring
 flowering.

Uniflora—Pale lilac blue.
 3d. each; 2/- doz.; 12/6 100

TRITONIA

Plant February to May. Post Free.
 Hardy spring flowering; require a
 sunny aspect. Tritonias resemble
 miniature gladioli. Plant 2 ins. deep.
 Shades of orange, red and pink.
 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100
 Also Mixed Colours. 1/3 doz.; 9/- 100

TUBEROSE

Plant May to August. Postage extra.
 Probably the most richly fragrant of
 all flowering bulbs. The large heads
 of bloom are carried on spikes 2 to 3
 feet long. Plant with the top of the
 bulb showing above the surface.
 Single and Double—Pure white.
 6d. each; 5/6 doz.

TULBAGHIA

Plant April to August. Postage extra.
 Low-growing plant with lavender
 flowers borne in bunches, useful for
 cutting. Plant with tuber portion one
 inch below surface.
 Violacea—Lavender. 1/- ea.; 11/- doz.

TULIPS

(DARWIN)

Plant February to May. Post Free.
 In the cool districts, and especially on
 the highlands, these beautiful old-
 world favourites bloom to perfection,
 and even in climates similar to that
 of Sydney, if planted in cool semi-
 shaded positions, may produce fair
 blooms. They will thrive in any well-
 drained garden soil, but the colouring
 will be greatly improved if a liberal
 amount of old, well-decayed manure
 is placed say 4 to 5 inches below the
 3 or 4 inches deep.

We offer the choicest varieties. List
 on application.

9d. each; 7/6 doz.; 55/- 100
 Mixed Darwin Tulips, unnamed.
 6/- doz.; 45/- per 100



Watsonia.

COTTAGE TULIPS

Post Free.

Mostly long or egg-shaped blooms,
 nicely pointed. List on application.
 Prices: 9d. each; 7/6 doz.; 55/- 100
 Mixed Cottage Tulips, unnamed.
 6/- doz.; 45/- 100

VALLOTA PURPUREA

(SCARBOROUGH LILY)

Plant all seasons. Postage extra.

With their brilliant, scarlet, trumpet-
 shaped flowers they make pretty sub-
 jects for pot or barrel culture in
 sunny positions. 1/- each; 11/- doz.

WATSONIAS

Plant February to June. Postage
 extra.

Similar in growth and appearance to
 Gladioli, will thrive almost anywhere
 and are excellent for planting in
 places where the garden cannot re-
 ceive much attention. Plant about
 4 inches deep.

Holloway's Giant White—Very tall
 and large.

Mauveen—Large, deep mauve; tall
 growing.

Melbourne—Buff salmon shade.

Narrabeen—A fine, deep salmon.

Orangea—Orange red; tall.

Rose Holloway—Large, delicate pink.
 Complete list on application. All
 above: 6d. each; 5/- doz., unless
 stated otherwise.

Mixed Colours.

4d. each; 3/6 doz.; 25/- 100

Special Offer—12 Named varieties, as-
 sorted, our selection, for 5/6 Post
 Paid.

ZEPHYRANTHES

Plant May to August. Post Free.

Beautiful bulbous plants, bearing
 crocus-like flowers in the autumn.
 Suitable for borders.

Candida—White.

2d. each; 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100

Carinata—Large bright pink.
 1/6 each; 16/- doz.



PLANT END OF APRIL TO THE END OF SEPTEMBER.

Owing to war conditions we have not been able to import any novelty roses this season from overseas. We are, however, offering the best of recent introductions. Our "Best Six Roses" are again a special feature and an illustration in colour of our 1941 selection will be found on the back cover.

Leaflet on Rose Culture will be enclosed with each order despatched.

ROSES OF RECENT INTRODUCTION

These varieties have been tested for over twelve months in Australia and are confidently recommended. Prices as stated. Carriage extra.

Clg. E. G. Hill—A vigorous climbing sport of the well-known and popular dark red bush rose. 2/-.

Don Bradman—Long, shapely blooms of about forty petals, reddish copper, fading to silvery pink. 2/-.

Dr. F. G. Chandler—Bright crimson-scarlet of even shade throughout. Large flower, high pointed centre, with true old rose fragrance. Vigorous grower. Awarded Clay Gold Vase and Gold Medal, N.R.S. (England), for best new scented rose of 1939. 2/-.

Grand Duchess Charlotte—Bright tomato-red, shaded geranium-red. Long pointed bud, useful as a cut flower. Vigorous, bushy growth. Awarded Grand Prix de Rome and Gold Medal, Saverne, 1938. 2/-.

Eternal Youth—Light pink, shaded orange-salmon. Blooms extra large and double, borne on long stems. Moderately scented, vigorous growth. 2/6.

Kathleen Kennedy—The buds are rich, salmon-carmine, flushed with

cherry, pink and orange, opening to large flowers of light salmon-carmine, shaded orange. Sweetly scented. Suitable for garden or exhibition. 2/-.

Mama Pechtold—Rosy salmon, long buds opening to large fully double blooms. Vigorous grower. Suitable for garden or cut flowers. 2/-.

Marie-Clarie—Coral, red and gold passing to orange-yellow. Blooms fully double and of good size. Scented. 2/-.

Nonin—Golden yellow bud, opening to large, full bloom of golden yellow, tinted coral. Fragrant, free flowering and vigorous. (See coloured illustration on back cover.) 2/-.

Numa Fey—Rosy salmon buds opening to large fragrant blooms with centre salmon orange, outer petals rosy salmon with pale rose edges. Suitable for all purposes. Vigorous growth. 2/-.

Patrick Anderson—Large, perfectly formed flower of deep rose pink. Fragrant. Vigorous, upright growth. 2/-.

Poinsettia—Long buds opening to large double scarlet blooms. Moderate fragrance. Good growth and foliage. 3/6.

Prince Bernhard—Crimson, flushed blood red. Long buds, full flowers. Fragrant. Suitable for garden or cut flowers. Gold Medal, Paris. 2/-.

Profusion—Long pointed bud, opening to full fragrant flower of carmine-lake with orange yellow base. Vigorous grower and very free flowering. 2/-.

Rome Glory—Described as "a Red Dame Edith Helen," but with larger flower and stronger growth. Colour clear bright red. Fragrant. Premier award, International Trials, Rome. 2/-.

The Doctor—The best rose of recent introduction—large deep pink blooms of about forty petals. Growth good. 3/6.

Vera Allen—A large, full, sweetly scented bloom. Shades of pink on a primrose base. Suitable for any purpose. 2/-.

Walter Bentley—Coppery orange, one of the largest blooms of exhibition standard. Strong, upright stems. 2/-.

ROSES—General List

Price, 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. Carriage extra.

Red Shades

Better Times—Large double fragrant cerise flowers, produced on long stems; free blooming.

Cathrine Kordes—A fine, vigorous grower; large blooms, cerise scarlet shaded crimson. Tea scent.

Chaplin's Triumph—Rich, deep crimson with dark velvety sheen. The buds are perfectly formed, long, shapely and very strongly scented.

Chieftain—Large blooms of good shape, bright red, produced on long stems.

Crimson Glory—Large, well-formed, fragrant blooms, crimson shaded deeper. A vigorous grower. One of the best reds.

E. G. Hill—Dazzling scarlet, deepening to red. Large full blooms, good shape. Scented. Vigorous.

Etoile De Hollande—Large, fragrant blooms, moderately full, of brilliant crimson. Growth vigorous; good foliage. (See also Climbers.)

George Dickson—Large double blooms, deep rich crimson, veined and shaded velvety black. Extra vigorous.

Hadley—Rich, velvety crimson, blooms good shape and size. Sweetly scented. (See also Climbers.)

Hoosier Beauty—Deep, velvety red, veined black. Scented.

J. H. Bruce—Rich crimson scarlet, large blooms, richly fragrant. Growth is vigorous. Gold Medal, N. Rose Society, England.

Lemania—Red with blackish velvet sheen, almost black in the bud. Blooms very large and of perfect form; vigorous growth. (See coloured illustration on back cover.)

Malar Ros—Deep crimson, large egg-shaped buds. Old rose perfume. Vigorous. (See coloured illustration on back cover.)

Mary Hart—A red sport from Talisman. Colour velvety red, same form, fragrance and habit as the original.



Rouge Mallerin.

RED SHADES (continued)—

Matador—A choice red rose, similar to "Étoile de Hollande," but the blooms have more petals. Bright, reddish cerise, large blooms.

President Boone—Deep crimson, shaded maroon. Large, full blooms of good shape. Suitable garden or exhibition.

Princess A. de Broglie—Glowing red, with reverse of petals yellow. Large full flower. Good grower. Gold Medal, Bagatelle (Paris), 1935.

Red Radiance—Sport from Radiance. Same growth and habit. Colour light red, darker in late autumn and winter. (See also Climbers.)

Rouge Mallerin—A brilliant red. Large, full flowers of excellent form, having a sweet damask fragrance.

Texas Centennial—A striking light red, shading to cerise red in centre. A sport of President Herbert Hoover.

Vainqueur—Dark blood red blooms, large, full and sweetly scented. Carried singly on long, erect stems.

Will Rogers—Large, fragrant, double blooms; velvety crimson. Suitable garden or exhibition.

We can also supply the following Reds: Brazier, Christopher Stone, Daily Mail Scented, Dr. Hawkesworth, Frances Scott Key, Gipsy Lass, Grenoble, Hugo Roller, Joyous Cavalier, Laurent Carle, Lord Charlemont, Lady Helen Maglona, Madge Whipp, McGredy's Triumph, Mrs. Geo. Geary, Mrs. H. Winnett, Penelope, Sensation, Souv. de Georges Pernet, and Wm. Orr.

Pink and Salmon Shades.

Betty Uprichard—Inner face of petals delicate salmon pink, reverse glowing carmine, tinted orange. Blooms large, semi-double. Scented. Vigorous. (See also Climbers.)

Columbia—Deep pink, nicely formed flowers, long stems. Fragrant. Vigorous, few thorns. (See also Climbers.)

Comtesse Vandal—Reddish copper in bud, opening to nicely formed, full flower of buff and salmon, with coppery salmon reverse.

Dame Edith Helen—Glowing pink. Reliable for exhibition; moderately vigorous growth. Must not be heavily pruned. (See also Climbers.)

Dickson's Bouquet—Salmon-carmine and apricot blended with saffron. Flowers are fragrant, medium size, full and lasting. Growth is excellent.

PINK AND SALMON (continued)—

Don Bradman—Long blooms, about 50 petals. Coppery carmine fading to silvery pink.

Edith Nellie Perkins—Inner face of petals salmon pink to orange-salmon, reverse light orient red. Vigorous growth. Scented.

Editor McFarland—Large, full flower. Colour, bright rose. Vigorous.

Elli Knab—Large, full, perfectly shaped blooms. Pale pink on face of petals with carmine reverse. Suitable for garden or exhibition.

Ethel Somerset—Shrimp pink, edge of petals deep flesh. Large blooms of good form. Suitable garden or exhibition.

Home Sweet Home—Rich, deep pink, large fragrant flowers. Good growth.

J. J. L. Mock—Inside of petals silvery pink, reverse carmine; blooms large and of good form. Growth vigorous and erect.

Korovo—Clear salmon pink. Large, double blooms of good exhibition form.

La Parisienne—Very free flowering, and a strong, vigorous grower; long buds carried singly on a long stem; colour, flaming coral. Very large, nearly double.

Mme. Abel Chataenay—Rosy pink, shaded salmon, base of petals deeper. Large, well-formed blooms, long stems. Growth vigorous. (See also Climbers.)

YATES' BEST SIX ROSES FOR 1941

(AS ILLUSTRATED IN COLOUR ON BACK COVER.)

1. Elite (coppery orange).
2. Picture (pink).
3. Nonin (yellow).
4. Malar Ros (red).
5. Girona (orange and copper).
6. Lemania (dark red).

One plant of each of above Bush
Reses for 10/- Carriage Free.

Mme. Butterfly—Apricot pink and gold on pale flesh ground. Blooms moderately full and fragrant.

Mme. Henri Guillot—Deep salmon-pink, shaded orange. Large Camellia-shaped blooms of perfect form. Gold Medal, Bagatelle (Paris), 1936.

Mme. Second Weber—Colour clear salmon rose, extra large, with fine stiff petals. (See also Climbers.)

Mrs. Bryce Allen—Carmine rose, full globular bloom, richly scented. Exhibition or garden.

Mrs. W. E. Lenon—Reddish carmine, large, long pointed blooms. Very fragrant; growth vigorous.

McGredy's Peach—Yellow, suffused apricot. Buds long and pointed.

Oliver Mee—Deep salmon, flushed fawn. Very large blooms of excellent shape. Glossy foliage.

Picture—Clear rose pink; perfectly formed flowers, moderately full. (See coloured illustration on back cover.)

President Marcia—Large, full, fragrant blooms. Deep pink on outside of petals, pale flesh pink on inside.

Queensland Beauty—A pink sport of Golden Dawn. Colour deep rose pink in bud stage, opening to various shades of flesh pink. Light perfume.

Radiance—A popular garden and cut-flower variety. Inner face of petals silvery pink, reverse carmine. Large, full blooms carried on long stems. (See also Climbers.)

PINK AND SALMON (continued)—

Rocheport—Large, double blooms of bright coral pink with yellow base.

Rose Marie—Rose pink, nicely shaped buds opening to a good, full flower. Rich, fruity scent. Vigorous and free flowering. (See also Climbers.)

Rotary Lyon—Bud very long on a long stiff stem. Flower very large, cup shaped, fully double; back of petals yellow, lightly shaded carmine, inside old-gold, shaded carmine.

S. & M. Perrier—This is a very vigorous grower, with strong and thick wood. The flower is very large, satiny pale rose, with a golden reflex.

Sterling—Deep rose pink, semi-double, strong grower.

Sunny South—Bright pink, flushed carmine, large semi-double flowers. A vigorous-growing decorative rose.

Sweetness—Apricot on a light buttercup yellow ground, shaded light rosy cerise, with a golden amber base; as it develops, the colour becomes maize yellow washed with pale rose. Flower large, full and fragrant.

Una Wallace—Soft, cherry rose throughout. Large, well-shaped blooms. Scented. Vigorous. Garden or exhibition.

Warrawee—Extra long pointed buds of clear rosy-salmon, inner face of silvery pink. Flowers fairly full, fragrant. Vigorous.

William Moore—Large blooms, soft carmine pink shaded deeper. Excellent for exhibition or garden.

We also have the following Pink Roses: Dainty Bess, Elizabeth of York, Fascination, Fred. Walker, J. C. M. Mensing, Leading Lady, Lorraine Lee, Lucy Nicholas, Mabel Turner, Maman Cochet, Margaret McGredy, Mme. Cochet Cochet, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Mrs. C. J. Bell, Mrs. L. B. Codington, McGredy's Pink, R. J. Leveque, McGredy's Coral, and Rapture.

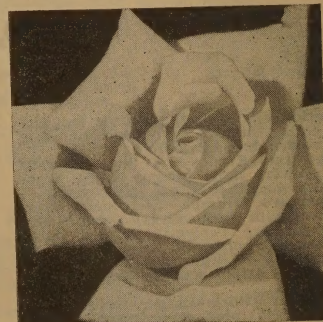
Yellow and Copper Shades.

Contesa De Sagato—A novel bi-coloured flower. Outside of petals golden yellow, inside red. Large, well-formed blooms.

Dickson's Delight—Vivid orange, heavily shaded scarlet in bud. Medium-sized blooms, sweetly scented. Erect, free growth.

Eclipse—Long, pointed bud, deep yellow, opening to semi-double bloom of light yellow.

Effect (Max Krause, 1935)—Inside flowers scarlet red; outside flushed golden yellow. Strong grower.



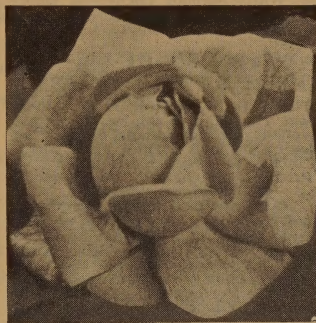
Elli Knab.

YELLOW AND COPPER (continued)

- Elite**—Glowing rose with orange shading, richer in colour than President Hoover. Flowers are double, well formed and fragrant. (See coloured illustration on back cover.)
- Emile Cramon**—Reddish copper buds opening to coppery carmine, shaded chrome yellow. Large blooms on erect stems.
- Federico Casas**—Colour, red and yellow. Bud large and long pointed; very fragrant.
- Gaiety**—Buds very attractive, being orange, flushed with vermillion and old rose, opening to well-shaped blooms. Growth vigorous.
- Girona**—A glorious medley of rose-pink, yellow and red, somewhat recalling Talisman in colour. The buds are pointed and open to intensely fragrant blooms. (See coloured illustration on back cover.)
- Golden Dawn**—Buds rich yellow, flushed with old rose, paling to lemon yellow as flower ages. Blooms are large and of good form; growth vigorous. Recommended for garden or exhibition. (See also Climbers.)
- Golden Ophelia**—A rich, golden yellow in the bud opening to medium-sized blooms, lighter on outer petals. Useful cut-flower.
- Golden Queen**—Deep yellow bud, shaded carmine, opening to large flowers of rich pure chrome yellow. Strong growth, few thorns.
- Golden State**—Rich golden yellow, veined carmine on the exterior. Large full flowers, richly fragrant. Growth is excellent, few thorns.
- Golden Talisman**—A sport from Talisman, a deep rich yellow. Recommended.
- Irish Fireflame**—Coppery red in bud, opening to single blooms of coppery yellow and pale biscuit. Sweetly scented. (See also Climbers.)
- Julien Potin**—Rich golden yellow. Long bud opening to large flower of perfect form. Scented.
- Lady Hillington**—Orange yellow; not very full; but the long-pointed buds are very pretty. (See also Climbers.)
- Lawrence of Arabia**—Indian yellow, flushed coppery rose; large, full flowers. Strong, bushy growth.
- Leida**—An attractive bi-colour. Outside of petals are yellow flushed orange-red, inner face bright orange red.
- Mme. Jean Gaujard**—Orange-yellow blooms of good form and size, borne singly on strong stems.
- Mme. Joseph Perraud**—Orange in the bud, opening to a large, full, fragrant flower of buff delicately shaded shell pink.
- M. G. Van Rossem**—Flamed orange and apricot on a golden yellow base. Reverse of petals is bronze. Growth moderately vigorous. (See also Climbers.)
- Mme. Pierre S. du Pont**—Rich yellow, long buds, scented. Disease-resistant foliage. Vigorous grower.
- Mrs. Dunlop Best**—Reddish apricot, moderately full. Free flowering, strong, healthy grower. (See also Climbers.)
- Mrs. Verschuren**—Salmon-orange blooms on stiff stems.
- McGredy's Yellow**—Colour, lemon yellow. Growth is good. Recommended.
- Ninon Vallin**—Outside of petals clear yellow; inside apricot. Disease-resistant foliage.
- Orange Glory**—Rich orange fading to coppery pink.
- President Herbert Hoover**—Large, fairly full blooms, outer petals claret red, inner petals deep salmon flesh. (See also Climbers.)

YELLOW AND COPPER (continued)

- Queen Astrid**—Persian yellow, shaded reddish apricot and bronze. Large, full, fragrant blooms on long stems.
- Radio**—Large, fragrant bloom, soft yellow with outer petals striped and blotched carmine.
- Rex Anderson**—Large blooms, pale lemon yellow, shaded gold at base. Exhibition or garden.
- Signora P. Puricelli**—Bud, brownish orange; full bloom, yellow and salmon. Fragrant.
- Rev. F. Page Roberts**—One of the most beautiful roses. Deep golden yellow, overlaid and veined with coppery orange on reverse of petals. Large, full blooms. Fragrant. Moderate grower.
- Shot Silk**—Bright cherry cerise, flushed salmon, orange and rose. Blooms medium size, fairly full. Foliage glossy. (See also Climbers.)
- Silver Jubilee**—Light golden yellow with chrome base and canary edge. Blooms are large and very full.



M. G. Van Rossem.

- Sir Henry Segrave**—Pale primrose yellow with deeper base. Large, full, well-formed flower. Scented.
- Souv. de D. Van Der Gon**—Full double flowers of beautiful form. Very fragrant. Colour, orange yellow, shaded coppery red, shading to a golden yellow. Vigorous grower.
- Souv. de H. A. Verschuren**—Yellow to orange, blooms large, full and well shaped. Scented.
- Souv. de Mme. Boulet**—Deep orange yellow, long buds opening to fairly full flowers. Growth vigorous. (See also Climbers.)
- Talisman**—One of the most richly coloured roses. Shades of scarlet, pink, copper and gold are to be found, but colour is extremely variable. Scented. Good growth. (See also Climbers.)

We can also supply the following in Yellow and Copper shades: Alex. Hill Gray, Angele Pernet, Autumn, Canary, Faience, Geheimrat Duisberg, Heinrich Wendland, Irish Elegance, Joanna Hill, Kidway, Leonie Contentot, Luis Brinas, Mme. Nicholas Ansel, Mrs. Sam McGredy, McGredy's Pride, McGredy's Wonder, Percy Izzard, Professor Deaux, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Sunburst, Ville de Paris, Phyllis Gold.

White and Light Colours.

- Caledonia**—Pure white of exhibition standard. Scented. Good growth. Foliage mildew-proof.
- Elizabeth Arden**—Pure white, perfect form. Mildew-proof foliage.

WHITE AND LIGHT COLOURS (continued)—

- Frau Karl Druschki**—A favourite pure white, large blooms, extra vigorous, semi-climbing growth.
- K. A. Victoria**—Still one of the best whites. Large blooms of perfect exhibition form. (See also Climbers.)
- Mme. Jules Bouche**—White, flushed pink. Large, well-formed flowers; vigorous grower; very fine; scented.
- Molly Sharman Crawford**—A rose of great beauty; delicate greenish white, of good size. A vigorous grower.
- Mother's Day**—Huge blooms of white, with edge of petals tinted faint salmon pink. Exhibition blooms.
- Mrs. H. Brocklebank**—Creamy white, centre buff, outer petals sometimes tinted salmon rose. Large, full blooms, good shape.
- Mrs. H. Stevens**—One of the best white roses, long-pointed buds, large blooms. Suitable exhibition or garden. (See also Climbers.)
- White Maman Cochet**—Creamy white, tinted deep pink to red on outer petals. Large, heavy blooms. Mildew-proof foliage. Vigorous. (See also Climbers.)

We also have available the following in White and Light colours: Edith Krause, Konigin Luise, Lord Rossmore, Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Oswald Sieper, Phoebe, and White Ensign.

CLIMBING ROSES

- (Not including Wichuraiana or Dorothy Perkins type.)
- Price, 1/6 each; 16/- per dozen. Carriage extra.

Climbing Roses may be grown on arches or pergolas, trellises, fences, etc. When planting, the budded side or shoot should be directed towards the support.

Reds

- Blackboy**—Deep blackish crimson, blooms not very full, but freely produced on established plants. Suitable for arch or pergola.
- Clg. Daily Mail Scented**—A climbing sport of the "Daily Mail Scented rose. Rich, deep velvety red.
- Clg. Etoile de Hollande**—The fragrant red bush rose, "Etoile de Hollande," is considered by many to be the finest of all red roses. An outstanding red climbing rose.
- Clg. Hadley**—A valuable addition to the list of red climbers, resembling the popular dwarf variety. Fragrant.
- Clg. Laurent Carle**—A scented red climber, mildew-proof and vigorous.
- Clg. Red Radiance**—A vigorous climber, blooms light red, identical with the parent bush rose. Suitable all purposes.
- Countess of Stradbroke**—Large, fairly full blooms of dark velvety crimson. Rich fragrance. Nice foliage.
- Miss Marion Manifold**—A vigorous climber producing large, fairly full blooms of crimson scarlet.
- Paul's Scarlet Climber**—A vigorous climber. Blooms in clusters of medium size; dazzling scarlet.
- Royal Scarlet Hybrid**—Related to "Paul's Scarlet Climber," but deeper and richer in colour, and blooms along the stems of previous season's growth.

We also have the following Red Climbers: Blaze, Clg. General MacArthur, Clg. Lord Chatterton, Clg. P. de la Roche, Clg. Souv. de Georges Pernet, Noella Nabonnand, and Princess of Orange.



Dwarf Polyantha Rose—Ideal.

Pink and Salmon Shades.

- Clg. Betty Uprichard—A vigorous climbing sport of the popular salmon bush rose. Will prove a valuable addition to this section. (A true climbing sport.)
- Clg. Columbia—Climbing form of the popular pink bush rose. Free blooming, mildew-proof. Scented.
- Clg. Fred Walker—A vigorous climbing sport of the original dwarf variety. Coral red buds, opening to salmon pink. (A local introduction of true climbing habit.)
- Clg. Maman Cochet—One of the most vigorous climbing roses. Large, heavy pink blooms. Mildew-proof.
- Clg. Mme. Abel Chateau—A favourite climber, suitable for all purposes. Free blooming and vigorous. Scented.
- Clg. Mme. Cecil Brunner—A favourite miniature rose, colour salmon flesh, centre coppery salmon; borne in sprays up to 60 and 70 buds.
- Clg. Mme. Second Weber—A beautiful pink climber producing very large, full blooms of silvery pink, shaded salmon-rose.
- Clg. Radiance—A climbing form of the popular bush of same name. A vigorous free-blooming climber, suitable for arch or pergola.
- Clg. Rose Marie—Richly scented climber, blooms clear rose-pink.
- Clg. Shot Silk—A new colour in climbers, the glossy foliage and coppery salmon blooms being identical with the well-known bush variety.
- Flying Colours—A large cerise pink single rose; makes a bright show on trellis, arch or pergola.

We also have the following Pink Climbers: Clg. Dame Edith Helen, Clg. Lorraine Lee, Clg. Mrs. Geo. Sawyer, Kitty Kininmonth, and Sachsengruss.

Yellow and Copper Shades.

- Clg. Golden Dawn—A vigorous climbing sport of the well-known and popular dwarf variety.
- Clg. Irish Fireflame—One of the most beautiful single climbers. Sweetly scented blooms of biscuit, shaded copper, outer petals coppery red.
- Clg. Lady Hillingdon—One of the best yellow climbing roses. Free blooming, good foliage.
- Clg. M. G. Van Rossem—A climbing form of the popular bush rose of the same name.
- Clg. Mrs. Dunlop Best—Orange-yellow. A vigorous climbing sport of Mrs. D. Best.

YELLOW AND COPPER (continued)

- Clg. President Hoover—A climbing sport of the bush of the same name.
- Clg. Souv. de Mme. Boulet—Climbing sport of the popular dwarf. Deep apricot yellow, long buds; tea scent.
- Clg. Talsman—A climbing sport of the well-known dwarf variety. The colour in varying shades of copper, pink and gold is identical.
- Clg. Ville de Paris—Rich, clear yellow. The best climber of this shade.
- Mermaid—Large single, creamy yellow; blooms freely produced. Vigorous climbing growth; beautiful glossy foliage.
- We also have Clg. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, and Clg. Golden Ophelia.

White and Light Colours.

- Clg. K. A. Victoria—Large, shapely blooms. Does not carry enough foliage for growing on pergola or arch.
- Clg. Mrs. H. Stevens—A fine vigorous white climbing rose. Large, well-shaped blooms.
- Clg. White Maman Cochet—A vigorous climber requiring plenty of space and strong support.

DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES

These little cluster roses bloom about 7 months of the year, and are excellent for permanent borders, or massing in beds. They grow about 18 inches to 2 feet in height.

Price, 1/6 each; 16/- per dozen. Carriage extra.

Plant about 18 inches apart.

- Ellen Poulsen—A bright pink; blooms large and double. Nice foliage.
- Fireglow—Fiery orange red, very brilliant. Small flowers.
- Golden Salmon (Syn. "Goldlachs") and "Orange Fades"—Fiery golden salmon. Fades quickly, but beautiful in autumn.
- Gloria Mundi—Glowing orange vermillion. The small, dainty blooms, which are double, are borne in pretty sprays. This variety is a distinct improvement on "Golden Salmon" as it does not fade.
- George Elger—Golden yellow in bud, paler when opened.
- Ideal—One of the best Polyanthas; very dark red. Recommended.
- Joan Anderson—A pale pink sport of Van Ness (Permanent Wave).
- Miss Edith Cavell—Scarlet crimson. An attractive Polyantha.
- Mme. Cecil Brunner—A perfect rose in miniature. Soft pink, shaded coppery salmon in centre. (See also Climbers.)
- Orange Triumph—Large salmon-red flowers with orange shading. Healthy growth. Recommended.
- Permanent Wave (Van Ness)—Colour clear carmine, petals are very prettily waved.
- Sparkler—A brilliant red. One of the best red Polyanthas.
- Tip Top—A perfect rose in miniature. Cerise with yellow at base; very dainty.
- Yvonne Rabier—The best white Polyantha, lemon scented, glossy foliage.

WICHURAIANA (or Trailing) ROSES

These are useful for quickly covering banks, out-buildings, fences, etc. They bloom November-December.

Price, 1/6 each; 16/- per dozen. Carriage extra.

Dorothy Perkins—Colour rich soft rose, double blooms, borne in clusters.

WICHURAIANA ROSES (continued)

- Emile Gray—Golden yellow. One of the best of this type. Clusters of double blooms.
- Excelsa—Light red, like "Dorothy Perkins," only deeper colour.
- Golden Rambler—Large double golden yellow flowers, borne in clusters. Fragrant.
- Romeo—The best red Wichuraiana.
- Sander's White—An improvement on "White Dorothy Perkins." Clusters of double white blooms.

STANDARD ROSES

Available June to August, inclusive.

These are the same varieties as the dwarf or Bush Roses, but are budded on straight briar stems two feet six inches to three feet in height. They are neat in appearance, and annuals, etc., may be grown close up to them. For descriptions, see General Lists.

Price, 4/- each; 45/- per dozen. Carriage extra.

REDS.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Better Times | Hadley |
| Cathrine Kordes | Malar Ros |
| Chaplin's Triumph | Matador |
| Crimson Glory | McGredy's Scarlet |
| Daily Mail Scented | Red Radiance |
| E. G. Hill | Rouge Mallerin |
| Etoile de Hollande | Texas Centennial |

PINK AND SALMON.

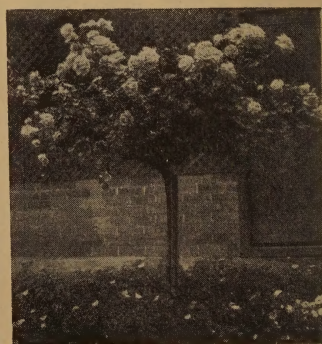
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Columbia | President Marcia |
| Comtesse Vandal | Queensland |
| Editor Macfarland | Beauty |
| Elli Knab | Radiance |
| Korovo | Rose Marie |
| Mme. Abel Chateau | Rotary Lyon |
| enay | Una Wallace |
| Mme. Butterfly | Warraewee |
| Mrs. W. E. Lenon | William Moore |
| Picture | |

YELLOW AND COPPER.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Elite | Queen Astrid |
| Feu Pernet | Rev. F. Page |
| Ducher | Roberts |
| Gaiety | Shot Silk |
| Golden Dawn | Sir Henry Segrave |
| Lady Hillingdon | Souv. de D. Van |
| M. G. Van Rossem | Der Gon |
| Mme. Pierre S. Du | Souv. de H. A. |
| Pont | Verschuren |
| Mrs. D. Best | Souv. de Mme. |
| President H. | Boulet |
| Hoover | Talisman |

WHITE AND LIGHT COLOURS.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| K. A. Victoria | Mrs. H. Stevens |
| Molly Sharman | White Maman |
| Crawford | Cochet |
| Mrs. H. Brocklebank | |



Standard Rose.

Fruit Trees

"Grow Your Own Fruit," is sound advice, particularly to those living in the country, remote from shopping centres, and where ample planting space is available.

In the coastal districts, if planting summer fruit trees, we recommend selecting those that mature earliest, in order to avoid the fruit fly; but for inland areas the blossom of the earliest varieties may be damaged by frost, and we therefore recommend the mid-season and late varieties.

Certain trees, such as Apples, Pears, English Plums, also Almonds, will yield a better crop if two or more varieties are planted to ensure pollination.

The Fruit Trees listed here are grouped according to their bearing times, so that a selection may be made to provide a succession of fruit. We will be pleased to select trees for intending purchasers who find difficulty in choosing for themselves, and we will also procure, if possible, any varieties required that are not listed here.

Summer Fruits available May to August. Two-year-old trees, as indicated, available from end of May, 2/6 each. Citrus, April to November, inclusive.

Key to Descriptive Letters: T—Recommended for cool tableland climates. IN—Recommended for inland districts. C—Recommended for New South Wales coast and similar climates. TC—Recommended for Queensland coast and similar sub-tropical climates.

(c) or (f)—With Peaches, Nectarines, Plums and Prunes, indicate Clingstone or Freestone, respectively.

DOZEN RATE—Six trees at the same price will be supplied at the dozen rate, irrespective of variety or kind.

PACKING CHARGES—1 to 6 trees, 6d.; 7-12, 1/-; 13-24, 1/6; over 24, from 1/6. Approximate weight packed: 6 trees, 6 lbs.; 12 trees, 14 lbs. Special packing for export is charged at cost.

LIST OF VARIETIES

APPLES

1/9 each; 18/- dozen. Packing and Carriage extra.
Northern Spy Stocks, blight-proof roots. Bear fourth to sixth year.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Usually ripen before end of January.
Carpenter (or Gravenstein) — Fine dessert. Also 2-year-old, 2/6. C-T.
Carrington—Fine dessert. C.
Lord Nelson—Extra large, cooking. C.

MID-SEASON VARIETIES.

Ripen Mid-February.
McIntosh's Red — Dessert, crimson. Also 2-year-old, 2/6. C-T.
Pomme de Neige (Lady in Snow or Fanny)—Dessert. Also 2-year-old, 2/6. C-T.

LATE VARIETIES.

Ripen from end February.
Delicious—Dessert, streaked bright red; good keeper. Also 2-year-old, 2/6. C-T-In.
Democrat—Dessert, dark red. C-T-In.
Five Crown Pippin—Kitchen or dessert. T-In.
Granny Smith—Splendid kitchen and dessert apple. Also 2-year-old, 2/6. TC-C-T-In.
Jonathan—Splendid dessert; dark red. Also 2-year-old, 2/6. C-T-In.
Rome Beauty—Large, dessert, yellow streaked with red; good keeper. Also 2-year-old, 2/6. C-T-In.

We also have the following Apples: Allsopp's Early Irish Peach, Williams' Favourite, Twenty Ounce, Golden Delicious, Granny Mac, Grime's Golden, King David, Lalla, and Yates'.

APRICOTS

1/9 each; 18/- dozen. Packing and Carriage extra.
Worked on Plum Stocks.
This fruit requires a well-drained soil and warm situation. Bear fourth to sixth year.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Ripen before end November.
Early Moorpark—Medium size. Rich, juicy and excellent. C-In.
Newcastle Early—Heavy bearer. Ripens end of November. C-In.
Oullins Early—Large, yellow. C-In.

APRICOTS (continued)—

MID-SEASON VARIETIES.

Ripen early December.
Camden—Large, pale yellow; good bearer. C-T-In.

LATE VARIETIES.

Ripen Mid-December.
Late Moorpark—Large, rich and juicy. Also 2-year-old, 2/6. C-T-In.
Trevatt—Large, good cropper. C-T-In.
Also available: Cattell's Early and Glengarry varieties.

CHERRIES

2/- each; 22/- dozen. Packing and Carriage extra.
This fruit requires a deep, well-drained soil, cool climate. Bear fifth to seventh year. Worked on Kentish Stocks.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Ripen Mid-November.
Early Purple Gean—Delicious, large. T.
Early Lyons—Large, red. T.

LATE VARIETIES.

Ripen Mid-December.
Bigarreau Napoleon — Large, rich; pale red. T.
Florence—Light red; good carrier. T.
St. Margaret — Large, black; very juicy, with strong flavour. T.

FIGS

1/9 each; 18/- dozen. Packing and Carriage extra.
This delicious fruit will grow in almost any Australian climate; bear first to third year. Main crop in autumn.
Black Genoa—Large, juicy. C-T-In.
Blue Provence—Medium size. C-T-In.
Brown Turkey—Large, luscious; good for drying. C-T-In.
White Adriatic—Medium size, brown skin. C-T-In.
White Genoa (Marselles)—Medium size, yellowish green. C-T-In.

MULBERRIES

Thrive almost anywhere except in hostile inland districts where water is scarce. Bear first to third year.
Black English—The best. Luscious fruit; very ornamental trees. Grafted, 3/6 each.
Hick's Fancy — Large, juicy fruit. Early. 2/6 each.

NECTARINES

1/9 each; 18/- dozen. Packing and Carriage extra.

These prefer a fairly warm situation and well drained, loamy soil. Bear first to third year. Worked on Peach Stocks.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Ripen Mid-December.
Cooza (f)—Enormous, splendid colour, luscious flavour. C-T-In.
Early Rivers (f)—Large, juicy. C.

MID-SEASON VARIETIES.

Ripen end December.
Fertile de Poitou (f)—Very large and highly coloured. C.
Lady Carrington (c)—Brilliant colour. C-T.
Lee's Seedling (f)—Beautiful colour and flavour. C-T-In.

LATE VARIETIES.

Ripen Mid-January.
Goldmine (f)—Large, red. C-T-In.
Also available: Albert Victor, Diamond Jubilee, New Boy, and Masterpiece.

NUTS

Plant June to August, unless stated otherwise.

Almonds—Bear third to fourth year after planting. Suitable for in and climates. We stock about eight varieties. Plant two or more varieties to ensure pollination. Plant May to August. 1/9 each; 18/- doz.
Chestnuts (Spanish)—Bear fourth to seventh year. The edible Chestnut, suitable for cool, mountain and tableland climates. 3/- each.
Filberts—Bear fifth year. Also known as Hazel or Barcelona Nuts. Suitable for cool climates only. Several varieties, 2/6 each.
Pecan Nut—Bear fifth year. A tall-growing tree, suitable for warmer coastal climates. The nuts have a distinctive pine flavour. Seedlings, 2/6 each. Also larger budded trees, named varieties, 7/6 each. Plant May to August.
Macadamia (Queensland or Bauple Nut)—Hardy and ornamental; evergreen. 20 to 30 feet. Will thrive in all but coldest parts. Bears fifth to seventh year. Plant April to September, inclusive. 2/- each; 22/- doz. Larger plants, 2/6 each.

NUTS (continued)—

WALNUTS

Named varieties. Seedlings bear fifth to eighth year. 2/6 each. Some budded varieties commence bearing second year.

Wilson's Wonder—A Walnut that is well worth growing. It will thrive in almost any climate, and will bear the first or second year after planting. Strong budded trees ready about June. 7/6 each.

Freshford Gem—An early bearing, thin-shelled Walnut, producing well-filled nuts. Budded trees ready June, 7/6 ea. Also 2-year-old, 10/-.

ASK FOR OUR LEAFLET ON NUT CULTURE.

PEACHES

1/9 each; 18/- dozen. Packing and Carriage extra.

Worked on Seedling Peach Stocks. They require deep, open loam (well drained), and a moderately warm climate. Bear first to third year.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

Ripen November and December.

Admiral Dewey (f)—Best early, yellow fleshed variety. TC-C.

Anzac (f)—Resembles Brigg's, but a surer cropper. TC-C.

Bell's November (f)—Very juicy. TC-C.

Brigg's Red May (f)—Tender and rich. TC-C-In.

Duffy's Xmas Box (f)—Good size and colour. TC-C.

Edward VII. (f)—Ripens November. TC-C.

Flat China (f)—Fruit flat. TC-C.

May Flower (Semi-cling)—Large, bright red, good quality. C-T.

Watt's Early Champion (f)—Ripens end November. Heavy cropper. TC-C.

MEDIUM EARLY VARIETIES.

Ripen Early January.

Aunt Becky (f)—Large, good carrier, vigorous grower. TC-C-In.

Wiggins (f)—In Christmas to early January. Good size. C.

MID-SEASON VARIETIES.

Ripen Mid-January.

Blackburn (f)—Large, yellow. An improved Elberta. TC-C-T-In.

Elberta (f)—Large, yellow fleshed, sweet, dessert or canning. TC-C-T-In.

Royal George Cling (c)—Large red. C.

Shanghai Seedling or Red Shanghai (c)—Large, beautiful red. TC-C.

LATE VARIETIES.

Ripen February.

Golden Queen (c)—Heavy cropper, medium size; good canning. C-T-In.

J. H. Hale (f)—Yellow, skin almost covered with crimson. TC-C-T-In.

Phillip Cling (c)—Large; yellow flesh. C-T-In.

Pullar's Cling (c)—Large, heavy bearer. One of the best for canning. C-T-In.

Also available: **Bell's Improved**, **Braddock**, **Gov. Rawson**, **Greensborough**, **Le Vainqueur**, **Rennie**, **Watton**, **Carmen**, **La France**, **Royal George** (f), **Shanghai Freestone**, **Dripstone Elberta**, and **Italian Slip**.

PEARS

1/9 each; 18/- dozen. Packing and Carriage extra.

Worked on Seedling Pear Stocks.

This favourite fruit thrives best in cooler districts in any strong loam with well-drained sub-soils, sheltered from prevailing winds. Plant two or more varieties to ensure pollination. Bear fourth to eighth year.

PEARS (continued)—

EARLY VARIETIES.

Ripen Mid-February.

William Bon Chretien or **Bartlett**—Large. One of the best all-round. Also 2-year-old, 2/6. C-T-In.

MID-SEASON VARIETIES.

Ripen end February.

Beurre Bosc—Large, russet colour; dessert. Also 2-year-old, 2/6. T.

Keiffer Hybrid—An enormous bearer. Cooking. Also 2-year-old, 2/6. C.

Packham's Triumph—Rich, melting flavour. Enormous bearer. Keeps well. Also 2-year-old, 2/6. C-T-In.

LATE VARIETIES.

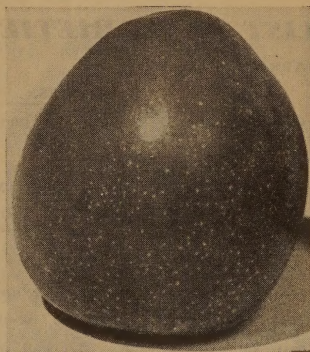
Ripen from March onward.

Josephine de Malines—Medium size and roundish. Pale greenish yellow. Also 2-year-old, 2/6. T.

Winter Cole—Buttery and rich. Also 2-year-old, 2/6. T.

Winter Nelis—Medium size; skin yellowish green, covered with russet. Also 2-year-old, 2/6. C-T.

Also available: **Clapp's Favourite**, **China**, **Howell**, and **Winter Bartlett**.



Plum—Santa Rosa.

PERSIMMONS

(Or Japanese Date Plums)

2/9 each; 30/- dozen. Packing and Carriage extra.

These are a delicious fruit, and trees are very ornamental in the autumn, with their beautifully tinted foliage and richly coloured fruit. Bear second to third year.

Dai Dai Maru—Large, orange skin, yellowish flesh; nearly seedless. Late. TC-C.

Tanenashi—Early, large, conical, good, seedless. TC-C.

PLUMS, ENGLISH

1/9 each; 18/- dozen. Packing and Carriage extra.

Worked on Seedling Stocks. Bear best in cooler districts. Plant two or more varieties to ensure pollination. Bear third to fifth year.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Ripen November to Mid-December.

Cherry (American Red) (f)—Very early. TC-C.

Evans Early (f)—Juicy, excellent flavour; black. TC-C.

MID-SEASON VARIETIES.

Ripen Mid-January.

Angelina Burdett (f)—Purple; prolific. C-T-In.

Damson (f)—Heavy cropper. Black. T.

Diamond (f)—Large, oval, almost black. Also 2-year-old, 2/6. T-In.

Greengage (f)—Rich flavour. T.

PLUMS, ENGLISH (continued)—

LATE VARIETIES.

Ripen from early February.

Grand Duke (f)—Large, blackish purple. Also 2-year-old, 2/6. T-In.

Pond's Seedling (f)—Very large, oval, juicy and sugary. Dark red. T.

President (f)—Fruit is large, oblong-shaped, beautiful purple; flesh firm and sweet. C-T-In.

Also available: **Orleans**, **Coe's Golden Drop**, **Jefferson**, and **Magnum Bonum** (White).

PLUMS, JAPANESE

1/9 each; 18/- dozen. Packing and Carriage extra.

Japanese Plums are very hardy and heavy bearers. Bear first to fourth year.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Ripen November to Mid-December.

Alberta or **Wilson** (f)—Ripe mid-November; highly coloured, almost black. Flesh yellow when ripe.

Also 2-year-old, 2/6. TC-C.

Santa Rosa (f)—Large; crimson flesh. Rich flavour. Recommended. TC-C-T.

Shiro (c)—Clear, light yellow. Very prolific. TC-C.

MID-SEASON VARIETIES.

Ripen Mid-December to early January.

Blood (Cyso Sumono) **Upright** (f)—Large, heart shaped; heavy bearer. C.

Climax (f)—Very large, highly coloured; ripens about Xmas time. C.

Wickson (f)—Large, heavy cropper. TC-C-T.

LATE VARIETIES.

Ripen early February.

Narrabeen (c)—A local introduction. Large, dark red; heavy cropper.

Also 2-year-old, 2/6. TC-C.

Satsuma (Blood) (c)—Dark red. C.

Also available: **Beauty**, **Early Gem**, **Early Jewel**, **October Purple**, **Balleana**, **Doris**, and **Kelsey**.

PRUNES

1/9 each; 18/- dozen. Packing and Carriage extra.

Prunes are easily grown, and may be used either ripe or for drying. Bear fourth to seventh year.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Ripen end February.

Splendour (f)—Very productive, firm, rich, sugary and large. T.

MID-SEASON VARIETIES.

Ripen Mid-March.

Prune D'Agén (French Prune) (f)—Oval, flesh yellow; unrivalled for drying. T-In.

Robe de Sargent (f)—Similar to **Prune d'Agén**; heavy bearer. T-In.

LATE VARIETIES.

Ripen end March.

Giant (f)—Fruit of largest size, deep purple, heavy cropper. T.

Also available: **Sugar** and **Golden**.

QUINCES

1/9 each; 18/- dozen. Packing and Carriage extra.

Quinces are very hardy and will thrive in moist, low situations where other fruit will not grow. Bear second to fourth year.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Ripen February.

Master's Early—Very early; flesh tender, good flavour; heavy cropper. C-T.

Missouri Mammoth—Very large. C-T.

Marsh Seedless Grapefruit.



PRICES AS STATED, PACKING AND CARRIAGE EXTRA. PLANTS AVAILABLE AT ALL SEASONS UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.

AQUATIC PLANTS

(Including Water Lilies)

For outdoor pools and indoor aquariums we have a large assortment of suitable plants. Write for our illustrated leaflet, which gives full particulars and cultural notes.

ASTERS

(Perennial) (Michaelmas Daisies)

Plant in Spring. Splendid summer and autumn flowering perennials. We offer twenty varieties in a good assortment of colour, ranging from white, pink, light and dark blue, to purplish red. Price, 1/- each; 11/- dozen.

BEGONIAS

(Tree)

May be grown as bush-house or verandah specimens, or in a sheltered position outside. Several varieties available in rose, blush, scarlet and cerise. Plant at any season. List on application.

Price, 1/- each; 11/- dozen.

Special Offer—A collection of six Tree Begonias (assorted), our selection, for 5/- packed, carriage extra.

BOUVARDIAS

Plant November to February.

Bouvardias require a warm, sheltered position.

Price, 1/- each; 11/- per dozen.

Special Offer—Six varieties, our selection, for 5/- packed, carriage extra.

CANNAS

(Giant Flowering)

Available during autumn, winter, and early spring.

Price, 9d. each; 7/6 per dozen.

Special Offer—12 Choice Cannas, assorted (unnamed), for 6/- packed, carriage extra. List of varieties on application.

FUCHSIAS

Suitable for the bush-house or a shady position outside.

Price, 1/- each; 11/- per doz. Larger plants, 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

Special Offer—Six plants, our selection, different varieties, single and double, 5/- packed, carriage extra.

FUCHSIAS (continued)—

or 12 plants, our selection, different varieties, 10/- packed, carriage extra. List of varieties on application.

GERBERAS

(African Daisy)

Plants available throughout the year, in pure white, various shades of pink, red and yellow.

Price, 1/- each; 11/- per dozen. In separate colours.

Specially selected plants for exhibition purposes, in separate colours, 2/- each; 22/- per dozen.

Seedling Gerberas—Unflowered, 4d. each; 3/6 per dozen.

PALMS

(Outdoor)

The following are hardy, and unless stated otherwise, may be grown in all except the coldest climates.

Brahea (Washingtonia) — Cotton or

Railway Palm. 30 ft. From 2/6.

Chamaerops Excelsa (Fan Palm)—25

ft. From 2/6.

Cocos Plumosa—40 ft. Suitable warm

climates only. 2/6.

Cocos Yatay (Wine Palm)—10 ft.

Hardy everywhere. From 2/6.

Phoenix Canariensis (Canary Island

Date Palm)—15 ft. Hardy; used for

street planting. From 2/-.

Phoenix Roebelinii—Dwarf growing,

fine leaves. 3/6 to 15/-, according

to size.

PALMS

(Indoor)

Kentia Forsteriana—The palm most commonly used for indoor decoration. From 2/- each.

Phoenix Roebelinii—A beautiful fine-leaved variety. From 3/6.

Advanced specimens available from 5/- each of most of the above Palms, both indoor and outdoor.

PELARGONIUMS

(Geraniums)

These plants are hardy, especially the Zonale and Ivy-leaved varieties, but prefer a sunny position. The Ivy-leaved or Climbing type is specially recommended for covering outhouses, trellises, stumps, etc.

Single and Double Zonale (over 40 varieties)—Price, 1/3 each; 14/- doz.

PELARGONIUMS (continued)—

Special Offer—12 varieties of single and double Zonale Pelargoniums, our selection, for 10/6 packed, carriage extra. List of varieties on application.

Regal or Decorative Type—These are suitable either for pot culture or growing in the garden. Ten varieties available. Price, 2/- each; 22/- dozen. List of varieties on application.

BEDDING OR WINDOW BOX VARIETIES.

Price, 1/- each; 11/- dozen.

Antoine Crozy—Bright orange scarlet. Lady Gertrude—Soft rose of a pleasant tint, suffused mauve.

IVY-LEAVED OR CLIMBING TYPE. Ten varieties, 1/- each; 11/- dozen. List of varieties on application.

PENTSTEMONS

(Gloxinia Flowered)

Available January to August, in about fifteen varieties. Price, 1/- each; 11/- per dozen.

Special Offer—One plant each of 12 varieties, our selection, for 8/6 packed, carriage extra. List of varieties on application.

PERENNIAL PHLOX

Available in autumn or spring, in a number of varieties.

Price, 1/- each; 11/- per dozen.

Special Offer—One plant each of 12 varieties, our selection, for 9/6 packed, carriage extra. List of varieties on application.

ORCHIDS

We do not supply the more expensive Orchids that require artificial heating, but we offer a large selection of hardy Orchids that may be grown in an ordinary bush-house. Write for our illustrated folder "Orchids for Everyone."

POT PLANTS

For verandah and bush-house culture, available in pots, all seasons. Complete list on application.

Acalypha—Beautiful foliage; several varieties. 2/-.

Anthurium—Pretty foliage. From 1/6.

Ardisia—Red berries. 2/-, 3/6 and 4/6.

Asparagus—From 1/6.

Aspidistra—Green or variegated. From 2/6.

POT PLANTS (continued)—

Asplenium Nidus—Bird's nest fern. 1/6.
Aucuba Japonica Aurea (Gold Dust Tree)—Foliage green spotted with gold. 2/6, 3/6 and 5/6, according to size.
Azalea—Several varieties. From 2/6. (List on application.)
Begonia Rex—Ornamental foliage. 9d. and 1/6 each.
Capsicum Celestial—Ornamental Chili. Available January to April. 1/6.
Coleus—9d. and 1/6.
Dracaena Stricta—Green, narrow foliage. 2/6.
Eucharis Amazonica—*Eucharis Lily*. 2/6.
Fuchsia—Varieties from 1/6.
Heeria Rosea—Pink flowers. 1/6.
Hydrangea—20 varieties, from 1/6 ea. Also in flower about December, from 2/6 each. List on application.
Maranta—Foliage plant. 2/6.
Ophiopogon—Foliage plant. 2/6.
Streptocarpus (Hybrids)—In flower; white, shades of pink and blue. 2/6 each. Available November.

SPECIAL OFFER

12 Assorted Pot Plants, our selection, 15/-.

24 Assorted Pot Plants, our selection, 30/-.

Packing free, Carriage extra in both cases.

These collections include hardy ornamental plants and ferns, the larger collections, in addition, including palms. These collections are sent by goods train, freight payable by the purchaser.

POT PLANTS FOR BAZAARS, ETC.

We make up special collections of Pot Plants to any required amount and give extra value. Clients are asked to allow us ample time to forward by goods train.

ROCKERY PLANTS

Ask for our illustrated folder on Rockeries, offering a wide assortment of suitable plants, including Cacti and Succulents, also useful information about rockery construction.

CARPET BEDDING AND EDGING PLANTS

Unless stated otherwise, available any time.

Alternanthera—Red or yellow. Plant in spring 1/- dozen; 7/6 100.

Begonia (Bedding)—Red or pink. Plant in spring. 1/- dozen; 7/6 100.

Echeveria (Hen and Chickens)—2/- dozen; 12/6 100.

Gazania—Four varieties, shades of yellow. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

Heuchera Sanguinea (Coral Bells)—6d. each; 5/- dozen.

Iresine—Four varieties. 2/- dozen.

Mesembryanthemum (Pig's Face)—Four varieties. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

GLASS-HOUSE PLANTS

We have a large assortment of plants suitable for glass-house culture. List and prices on application.

FERNS

Ferns make splendid pot plants or baskets for bush-house or verandah culture, and are very ornamental for table decoration. We can supply the following from three-inch pots at prices stated. Complete list of varieties of Ferns available on application. See also Pot Plants for larger specimens in pots.

Adiantum (Maiden Hair)—Several varieties from 1/- each.

Alsophila Cooperi (Tree Fern)—Pots from 1/6. Butts from 2/6.

Asparagus Plumosa (Fine, feathery fronds)—1/6.

Asparagus Sprengeri (Coarse-leaved)—1/6.

Asplenium Nidus (Bird's Nest Fern)—1/6.

Cyrtomium Rochfordii (Holly Fern)—1/-.

Davallia Fijiensis (Hare's Foot Fern)—1/6.

Nephrolepis—Several varieties from 1/- each.

Platynerium Alceorne (Elk Horn)—Fine leaf, often wrongly called Stag Horn, from 2/6 unmounted.

Platynerium Grande (Stag Horn)—Broad leaf, often wrongly called Elk Horn, from 2/6 unmounted.

Pteris—Several varieties 1/- each.

Tree Ferns—(See *Alsophila*).

FERNS (continued)—

SPECIAL OFFERS.

Collection of 12 Ferns, distinct varieties, our selection, for 9/-.

Collection of 18 Ferns, distinct varieties, our selection, for 12/6.

Collection of 24 Ferns, distinct varieties, our selection, for 16/-.

HANGING BASKETS.

We can supply Hanging Baskets. 8-inch size, at the following prices:—

Adiantums—4/-.

Asparagus Sprengeri—4/-.

Selaginella Metallica—4/-.

Mixed Ferns—4/6.

Nephrolepis Assorted—4/6.

The following Perennials also are available in season:—

Carnations (see page 72).

Chrysanthemums (see Spring List).

Cyclamens—(Winter and Spring only.) Flowering in pots. 2/6 each.

Dahlias (see Spring List).

Delphiniums (Winter only)—Year-old crowns. 6d. each; 5/6 dozen.

Marguerites (Perennial)—White, pink and yellow single. (Spring.) 1/- each; 11/- dozen.

Physostegia (Mock Erica)—White and rosy lilac. 9d. each.

Platycodon—Deep blue. 1/- ea.; 11/- dozen.

Salvia Patens (Perennial)—Royal blue. 1/- each; 11/- dozen.

Shasta Daisies (Spring)—White. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

Thalictrum Dicterocarpum (Lavender Shower)—9d. each; 7/6 dozen.

Verbenas—White, pink, scarlet, and purple. 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

Violets—Single and Double. (Winter only.) List on application.

Water Lilies (see Aquatic Plants).



Fern—*Nephrolepis*.



Gigantea—Blue Tropical Water Lily.

CARNATIONS

Plant March to December, inclusive.

All the Carnations listed here are of free blooming type.

(A) Denotes American or Fringed Edged.

(P) Denotes Perpetual or Smooth Edged.

Prices as stated. Carriage extra.

Approximate weight of Carnations packed: 1 plant, 1 lb.; 8 plants, 2 lbs.; 12 plants, 3 lbs.; 25 plants, 6 lbs.

LEAFLET ON CARNATION GROWING POSTED FREE ON REQUEST.

NOVELTIES FOR 1941

Doreen (P) White ground with numerous markings of cerise; large, well-formed flowers. 2/6.

J. Upton (A) Pure, glistening white; large, well-formed flowers, sound calyx, long, strong stems. An outstanding new variety. 2/6.

Romance (A) Buff ground with occasional markings of red; large, full flowers, very strong growth. 2/6.

GENERAL LIST

Price, 1/- each; 11/- dozen, unless stated otherwise. Carriage extra.

Pink and Salmon Shades.

(Including Self and Pink Ground.)

Apsley (A)—Sport from "Denet." Flesh pink, with salmon centre.

Arethusa (P)—Deep rose pink. Large, full flowers.

Australia (A)—Pink, splashed and striped with a deeper pink.

Caprice (P)—Flesh pink, with broad stripes and occasional petals of deep pink. 2/-

Clovella (A)—Pale pink, deeply serrated flowers, strong growth.

Denet (A)—Pale flesh pink; large with long stems.

Ecstasy (P)—Deep rose pink, beautifully formed flowers. 1/6.

Exquisite (P)—Salmon pink ground, with markings of mauve.

Frank Alldritt (A)—Delicate shell pink, sweetly perfumed.

Orcades (A)—Salmon-cerise self; large, full flowers. 1/6.

Rise (A)—A pretty blush shade, edged and marked deep red.

Salamander (A)—Growth strong, calyx perfect. Lovely shade of salmon pink.

Salmon Sallie (A)—Salmon pink sport from "Salamander." 1/6.

Sally (A)—Sport from "Salamander." Salmon striped red.

Shirley (P)—Dull red ground, and lightly marked deep red. 1/6.

Vashti (A)—Pink, with deeper pink stripes.

Yellow and Orange Shades.

(Including Self and Yellow Ground.)

Canary Bird Improved (P)—Clear yellow self. 1/6.

Don Bradman (P)—Yellow edged and dotted red. 1/6.

Elvira (P)—Cream ground, edged and marked bright purple. 1/6.

Esther (A)—Clear yellow self, free flowering.

Gloria (A)—Buff ground with broad marks of cerise, large attractive flowers. 2/6.

Golden Sunshine (P)—Rich yellow ground, heavily edged bright scarlet. 1/6.

Jeanette (P)—Apricot ground, marked pink and rose; healthy growth and free flowering habit. 2/6.

YELLOW AND ORANGE (continued)

Mrs. Bagnall (P)—Yellow ground, with a picotee edge of red. 1/6.

Mrs. Cameron (P)—Rich yellow ground with picotee edge of scarlet. Excellent show flower. 1/6.

Mrs. Harry Burrell (P)—Sulphur yellow, with a few dots of red on each petal. 1/6.

Petone (P)—Yellow ground with numerous markings of rose. Good show bloom. 1/6.

Saffron (A)—Yellow sport from "Sunstar." Best yellow carnation. 1/6.

Sunray (A)—Buff striped red. 1/6.

W. Bell (P)—Yellow, edged and marked bright red.

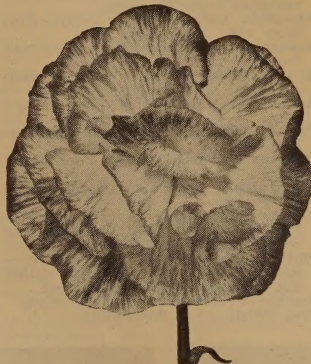
Red Shades.

Crimson Beauty (A)—Deep red. Splendid for garden. 1/6.

Fleur (A)—Deep crimson self. Vigorous growth, free flowering. 1/6.

Glory (A)—Large, deep scarlet.

Illustrious (A)—Bright crimson self; splendid for garden. 1/6.



Doreen.

Lady Gowrie (P)—Bright red, strong growth. 1/6.

Margaret Jones (A)—A fringed edged scarlet; strong, free flowering habit.

Memories (P)—Dark crimson. 1/6.

Radio (A)—Bright scarlet.

Sheila Maher (P)—Rich, deep velvety crimson. Baptist Medal, 1928.

Wunda (A)—Deep velvety crimson.

Zulu (A)—Colour between crimson and wine. 1/6.

Mauve, Purple and Blue Shades.

Amethyst (P)—Silvery mauve, with broad petals. 1/6.

F. Goodyear (P)—Crushed strawberry. Large flowers, strong grower.

Harlequin (A)—Mauve-pink ground, dotted and splashed maroon. 1/6.

Miss L. McGrath (P)—Crushed strawberry.

Purple Emperor (A)—A purple self. Strong grower.

TWO SPECIAL CARRIAGE FREE OFFERS

YATES' "BEST 6" CARNATIONS FOR 1941

Ecstasy, Illustrious, Mrs. Cameron, Purpurea, Radio, Rise.

1 Plant of each for 7/6
Carriage free.

SPECIAL OFFER

6 Choice Carnations, our selection, for 5/6, carriage free, including two varieties priced at 1/6 each, and four at 1/- each.

MAUVE, PURPLE AND BLUE (cont.)

Purpurea (P)—Mauve ground, heavily overlaid fuchsia. 1/6.

Vesta (P)—Rosy magenta, edged and lightly splashed maroon. 2/-.

White.

(Including White Ground.)

Adonis (P)—White marked crushed strawberry. Very large well-formed flowers. 2/-

Albus (P)—Pure white with beautiful smooth-edged petals. 1/6.

Athena (P)—White ground, heavily marked maroon. Strong, healthy growth. 1/6.

Cooee (P)—Pure white ground, with marks of cerise on each petal. 1/6.

F. J. Walters (P)—White ground, splashed rose. Vigorous and healthy. 1/6.

J. M. Dunningham (P)—Pure white ground, edged, marked and dotted maroon. Sweetly perfumed. 1/6.

Louisville (P)—White ground, heavily edged deep mauve. 1/6.

Lyric (P)—White ground, edged red. Large, full flowers. Stiff, erect stems. 1/6.

Marrane (A)—White, heavily pencilled and thickly dotted red. 1/6.

Mother's Day (A)—One of the finest whites.

Mrs. Reid (P)—Pure white, marked scarlet. Good show flower.

Oriental (P)—Pure white, with a fine edging of light red.

Plato (A)—White, marked and dotted scarlet, large flowers. 2/-.

Sussex White (A)—Pure white. One of the best whites to date.

VARIETIES FOR CUT FLOWERS.

The following are specially recommended:—

Salmon Sallie, Apsley, Salamander, Frank Alldritt, Sussex White, M. Jones, Radio.

Special quotes for large quantities. In addition to the varieties listed here, we are able to supply over 50 others. Complete list sent on application.

Ornamental

Trees and Shrubs

Owing to limitations of space, we cannot include in the following lists all the Shrubs and Trees that we are able to supply. We have many others available, and any plant required will be procured if possible.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS : E—Evergreen ; D—Deciduous. Numerals indicate approximate height at maturity. A—Suitable for practically all climates. C—Suitable for N.S.W. Coast and similar climates where frosts are not severe. TC—Varieties recommended for sub-tropical coast. T—Recommended for cool highlands. IN—Suitable for inland areas, hot summers, and heavy winter frosts.

SPECIAL COLLECTION OFFERS

Specially selected to suit the district where they are to be planted.
6 FLOWERING SHRUBS, our selection, 8/6 packed. Carriage extra.
6 ORNAMENTAL TREES, our selection, 8/6 packed. Carriage extra.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VARIETIES

PRICES AS STATED. PACKING AND CARRIAGE EXTRA.

ABUTILON (Chinese Lantern)—E. 6. Several varieties, including pink, yellow, orange, scarlet and red; also with variegated foliage. 2/- A.

ACACIA (Wattle)—Varieties as follows. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

Baileyana (Cootamundra Silver Wattle)—E. 25. C-T-In.

Elata (Cedar Wattle)—E. 30. Splendid shade tree. Summer flowering. A.

Podalyriaefolia (Queensland Silver Wattle)—E. 20. TC-C-In.

Pycnantha (Golden or South Australian Wattle)—E. 30. C-T-In.

ACALYPHA Marginata (Fijian Fire Plant)—E. 6. Brown foliage, edged deep pink. 2/- TC-C.

ACER (Maple)—

Platanoides (Norway Maple)—D. 50. Foliage turns yellow in autumn. 2/6. C-T.

Polymorphum (Japanese Maple)—D. 20. 2/6. C-T.

Also Choice Dwarf Japanese. 7/6 each. C-T.

ALOYSIA Citriodora (Lemon-scented Verbena)—D. 8. Prune each winter. 2/- A.

AMYGDALUS Persica (Double Flowering Peach)—D. 10. Spring flowers. Four colours: Pink, Red, White, or Striped, 2/- each. C-T-In. New Winter Flowering—Pink or Red. 2/6. C-In.

APPLE (Flowering)—See *Malus*.

ARBUTUS Unedo (Irish Strawberry Tree)—E. 12. White flowers resembling Lily of the Valley; red berries. 2/- C-T-In.

ASH (Mountain)—See *Pyrus*.

ASH—See *Fraxinus*.

ACUBA Japonica Aurea (Gold Dust Tree)—E. 4. Golden variegated foliage, showing to best effect in a shady position. Strong plants, 2/6 each. C-T-In.

AZALEAS—Of the evergreen Azaleas we offer both *Indica* and *Kurume* type; the former are suitable as pot plants or for planting in partially shaded situations out-doors. Kurumes are low growing, for planting in borders or for massing. Strong plants from 2/6 each; 27/- dozen. A. List of varieties on application.

Mollis—D. A beautiful deciduous type, having shades of colour not procurable in the evergreens. Plant in partial shade except in mountain climates.

Orange Flame Shades—Strong plants to flower in the spring. 5/- each. C-T.

Yellow Shades—To flower in the spring. 5/- each. C-T.

BAUHINIA Alba—E. 12. White flowers. 2/- TC-C.

Purpurea—E. 12. Large rosy purple flowers. 2/- TC-C.

BEGONIAS (Tree)—See page 70.

BERBERIS Darwinii—E. 6. Clusters of rich orange flowers in spring. 2/6. C-T-In.

Thunbergii Atropurpurea—D. 4. Yellow flowers in spring, red berries in autumn. Foliage a beautiful purplish colour. 2/6. Larger plants, 5/-.

Wilsonae—E. 3. Golden yellow flowers, followed by red berries in autumn. 2/6. TC-C-In.

BETULA Alba (Birch)—D. 30. Graceful tree with drooping habit. 2/6. T.

BIRD OF PARADISE TREE—See *Poinciana*.

BORONIA Megastigma (Sweet scented Boronia)—E. 4. Should be cut back after flowering. From 2/6 ea. C-T.

BOTTLE BRUSH—See *Callistemon*.

BOUVARDIAS—See page 70.

BRACHYCHITON Acerifolia (Illawarra Flame Tree)—D. 50. Scarlet. 2/- TC-C-In.

BROOM—See *Spartium*.

BRUNFELSIA Latifolia—E. 6. Lavender flowers, free flowering. Scented. 2/6. TC-C.

BUDDLEIA Globosa—E. 10. Orange coloured flowers. 2/- A. **Magnifica**—E. 6. Deep purple. 2/- A.

Veitchiana—E. 10. Sweetly scented lilac coloured flowers. 2/- A.

BUXUS Sempervirens—E. 4. The dwarf box edging plant used for borders. Plant 18 inches apart. Pot-grown plants, 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. A.

CALLISTEMON Lanceolatus (Bottle Brush)—E. 10. A hardy scarlet flowering shrub. 2/- each; 22/- dozen. A.

CALODENDRON Capense (Cape Chestnut)—E. 40. A beautiful tree, producing flesh coloured flowers. 2/- each; 22/- dozen. TC-C-In.

CAMELLIA—E. 10. Valuable for winter bloom. Several varieties in White, various shades of Pink and Red. 3/- TC-C. List on application.

CAMPHORA Officinalis (Camphor Laurel)—E. 50. 1/6 each; 16/- doz. A.

CAPE CHESTNUT—See *Calodendron*.

CAROB TREE—See *Ceratonia*.

CASSIA Candolleana—E. 10. Yellow. 2/- TC-C.

Didymobotrya—E. 6. Larger flowers than other *Cassias*; free flowering. 2/- TC-C.

CASTANOSPERMUM Australis (Moreton Bay Chestnut)—E. 30. Orange flowers. 2/- TC-C-In.

CEANOETHUS Edwardsii—E. 8. Blue flowers in spring. 2/6. C-T.

CEDAR (White)—See *Melia*.

CERASUS Lauro Cerasus (English Laurel)—E. 15. A beautiful hedge plant. 2/- each; 22/- dozen. C-T-In.

- CERATONIA** Siliqua (Carob Tree)—E. 20. A hardy evergreen tree. Pods and seeds edible for cattle. 2/- . C-In.
- CERATOPETALUM** Gummiferum (Australian Christmas Bush)—E. 30. Should be watered during October and November, and pruned back after flowering. From 2/- each, according to size.
- CERATOSTIGMA** Willmotiae—D. 4. Deep sky-blue flowers. Recommended. 1/9. A.
- CERCIS** Siliquastrum (Judas Tree)—D. 20. Rosy red flowers. 2/- C-T-In.
- CHAMAELAUCUM** Uncinatum (Geraldton Wax Plant)—E. 5. Late winter and early spring flowers. Delicate pink flowers. 2/- . C-In.
- CHERRY** (Double Flowering)—D. 10. Two varieties, Pink and White. 2/6. C-T.
- CHESTNUTS**, Cape—See Calodendron.
- CHESTNUT**, Moreton Bay—See Castanosperrum.
- CHINESE LANTERN**—See Abutilon.
- CHOISYA** Ternata—E. 4. White, hardy. 2/- . A.
- CHORIZEMA** Cordatum—E. 3. Orange and red pea-shaped flowers. 2/- . C-In.
- CHRISTMAS BUSH**—See Ceratopetalum.
- CLERODENDRON** Ugandense—E. 5. Beautiful pale blue flowers with darker centre. 2/- . TC-C.
- CLETHRA** Arborea (Lily of the Valley Tree)—E. 12. Pure white flowers resembling "Lily of the Valley." 2/6. C-T.
- COPROSMA** Lucida—E. 6. Glossy leaves. 1/6 each; 16/- doz. A.
- Lucida** Variegata—Green variegated silver. 2/- each; 22/- dozen. Each of the above varieties is suitable for a specimen or for a hedge, planted 3 feet apart. Hardy everywhere, but specially recommended for seaside planting.
- CORAL TREE**—See Erythrina.
- CORONASTER** Franchetii—E. 6. Orange red berries. 2/- . C-T-In.
- Serotina**—E. 6. Bright red berries, carried throughout the winter. 2/- C-T-In.
- Sirsonii**—E. 4. Bright red berries. 2/- . C-T-In.
- CRATAEGUS** (Hawthorn)—Beautiful berry-bearing shrubs.
- Carrierei**—D. 18. Bright red berries, large as cherries. 2/6. C-T-In.
- Cordata**—D. 20. Attractive foliage in autumn, also clusters of small scarlet berries. 2/6. C-T-In.
- Crenulata**—E. 8. Red berries in winter. Makes fine hedge. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. C-T-In.
- Oxyacantha**—D. 12. Double flowering varieties, in Pink, Red and White. 2/- . C-T-In.
- Pyracantha** Angustifolia—E. 8. Yellow berries. 2/- . C-T-In.
- Rorsiana**—E. 10. Red berries; hardy. 2/- . C-T-In.
- CREPE MYRTLE**—See Lagerstroemia.
- CROTALARIA** Laburnifolia—E. 8. Greenish-yellow blooms, shaped like a parrot's beak. 2/- . TC-C-In.
- CYPRIPRESSUS**—See Conifers.
- CYDONIA** (Japanese Flowering Quince)—D. 6. Several varieties, late winter and early spring flowering. Colours: White, Pink, Red, Apricot. 2/6. A.
- CYPHOMANDRA** (Tree Tomato)—E. 10. Edible egg-shaped fruit, brownish red. 1/6. TC-C.
- CYPRESS** (Flowering)—See Tamarix.
- CYTISUS** Fragrans—E. 6. Yellow, fragrant flowers. 2/- . C-T-In.
- Lila** Time—E. 5. Lilac pink flowers. 2/- . C-T-In.
- Stenopetalus**—Quick growing; yellow flowered. Blooms first year. 2/- . C-T-In.
- DAPHNE** (Red or White)—E. 3. Highly fragrant. Likes moist, shady situation. Winter flowering. Strong plants. 5/- . C-T-In.
- DEUTZIA** (Wedding Bells)—D. 4. Hardy, double White, or double Pink. 2/- . A.
- DIERVILLA** (Weigela)—D. 6. Hardy flowering shrub. Varieties available in White, Pink, and Red. 2/- . A.
- DURANTA** Plumieri—E. 6. Lavender flowers. Useful for hedge or specimen. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. TC-C-In.
- ELAEAGNUS** Japonica Variegata—E. 10. Beautiful plant with gold variegation. Excellent for hedge or specimen. 2/- . A.
- ELMS**—See Ulmus.
- ENGLISH LAUREL**—See Cerasus.
- ERICAS** (The Heath)—Several varieties available. Complete list on application. 2/6 each. C-T-In.
- ERYTHRINA** Crista-Galli—D. 8. Deep scarlet, summer flowering. 2/- TC-C-In.
- Inca**—D. 30. The winter flowering coral tree; deep scarlet blooms. 2/- . A.
- ESCALLONIA** Macrantha—E. 6. Pink flowered. 2/- . C-T-In.
- EUCALYPTUS** Calophylla Rosea—E. 20. A rosy-pink flowering gum, similar to Eucalyptus Ficifolia, but earlier. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. C-In.
- Citriodora** (Lemon-scented Gum)—E. 75. 1/6 each; 16/- doz. TC-C.
- Corynocalyx** (Sugar Gum)—E. 100. Useful as a fodder and shelter tree. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.; 100/- 100. A.
- Ficifolia** (The Scarlet Western Australian Gum)—E. 20. Although raised from seed from the Scarlet Gum, plants of this variety may produce white flowers, or varying shades of orange, scarlet and crimson. 1/6 each; 16/- doz. C-In.
- Globulus** (Tasmanian Blue Gum)—E. 150. A quick-growing tree. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen; 100/- 100. A.
- Sideroxylon** Rosea (Pink Flowering Ironbark)—E. 30. A tree of graceful drooping habit. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. A.
- We can also supply a number of other varieties of Eucalyptus.
- EUGENIA** Smithii (Native Lilly Pilli)—E. 20. Red berries. 2/- . TC-T-In.
- Pendula**—E. 15. Reddish purple berries. 2/- . TC-C-In.
- EUONYMUS** Japonicus—E. 10. Handsome, hardy foliage; beautiful red berries in autumn. 2/- . A.
- Japonicus Aureus**—E. 6. A golden-leaved variation of above. 2/- . A.
- Latifolius** Albus—E. 6. Silver variegated. 2/- . A.
- EUPATORIUM** Megalophyllum—E. 5. Large heads of deep lilac flowers in spring. 2/- . TC-C.
- FEIJOA** Sellowiana—E. 10. Red and white flowers in spring, followed by edible fruit, which are pleasantly fragrant. Plant two or more to ensure pollination. From seed, 2/6 each. Also named varieties, grafted, 3/6 each. TC-C-In.
- FICUS** Australis (Port Jackson Fig)—E. 60. 2/- . TC-C-In.
- Benjamina** (Weeping Fig)—E. 40. A tree of graceful drooping habit, suitable for tropics only. 3/6. TC.
- Macrophylla** (Moreton Bay Fig)—E. 60. 2/- . TC-C-In.
- Hilli**—E. 30. Suitable tall hedge or street planting. 2/- each; 22/- dozen. TC-C-In.
- FLAME TREE**—See Brachychiton.
- FLOWERING CYPRESS**—See Tamarix.
- FRANGIPANNI**—See Plumieria.
- FRAXINUS** Excelsior (Ash)—D. 30. 2/6. T.
- Excelsior Aurea**—D. 30. Golden foliage. A beautiful specimen tree. 2/6. T.
- FUCHSIA**—See page 70.
- GARDENIA** Intermedia—E. 3. Free flowering. White. Very fragrant. 2/- . TC-C-In.
- Magnifica**—E. 4. Very large, scented white flowers. 2/- . TC-C-In.
- GERALDTON WAX PLANT**—See Chamaelaucium.
- GREVILLEA** Banksii Fosteri—E. 6. A rich crimson, dwarf form of Silky Oak. 2/- . TC-C.
- Robusta** (Silky Oak)—E. 40. Orange flowers in spring; suitable as a specimen or avenue planting. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen; 120/- 100. TC-C-In.
- GUELDER ROSE**—See Viburnum Opulus.
- GUMS**—See Eucalyptus.
- HABROTHAMNUS** Elegans—E. 6. Scarlet, hardy, nearly always in bloom. 2/- . TC-C-In.
- HAKEA** Eucalyptoides—E. 8. Distinctive crimson flowers, cream anthers. 2/6. C-In.
- HAWTHORN**—See Crataegus.
- Chinese**—See Photinia.
- Indian**—See Rhipidolepis.
- HEATH**—See Ericas.
- HELIOTROPIUM** (Heliotrope or Cherry Pie)—D. 2 to 3. Scented. Several varieties, pale blue to deep purple; also golden-leaved plants. 1/6. TC-C-In.
- HIBISCUS** (Evergreen Type)—5 to 10 feet. Fine specimen or hedge plants, flowering throughout the summer and autumn. Protect from frosts the first winter. 2/- each; 22/- dozen. All one variety, 18/- dozen. Packing and Carriage extra. List of varieties on application. TC-C.
- SPECIAL OFFER**—Our Selection, Six EVERGREEN HIBISCUS, 10/6 packed, Carriage extra.
- HIBISCUS** (Deciduous Type)—Hardy everywhere.
- Mutabilis** (Chinese Rose)—D. 10. Double Pink. 2/- .
- Mutabilis Alba**—D. 8. Double White. 2/- .
- Hibiscus Syriacus**—D. 10. Six distinct colours available. 2/- .
- HIBISCUS** (Herbaceous Type)—Hardy everywhere. This type dies down in winter and shoots up again in the spring. Large single blooms, 8 to 10 inches across. Red only. 2/6.
- HOLLY**—See Ilex.
- HYDRANGEAS**—D. From 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. Packing and Carriage extra. List of varieties on application. C-T-In.
- SPECIAL OFFER**—Six Distinct Hydrangeas, our selection, 7/6 packed, Carriage extra.
- HYPERICUM** Moserianum—E. 3. Summer flowering shrub. Bright yellow. 2/- . A.
- Patulum** Henryi—E. 4. Large, yellow flowers; coloured foliage in autumn. 2/- . A.
- ILEX** (Holly)—
- Aquifolium** (English Holly)—E. 15. Deep green leaves. 2/- . T.
- Golden Holly**—E. 10. Deep yellow variegated. 3/6. T.
- Silver Holly**—E. 10. Beautifully variegated. 3/6. T.
- ILLAWARRA FLAME TREE**—See Brachychiton.
- IRISH STRAWBERRY**—See Arbutus.
- JACARANDA** Mimosaeifolia—D. 33. Beautiful, fern-like foliage, covered with lavender, bell-shaped flowers in spring. Protect from frost if planting in winter. 2/- . TC-C-In.

JASMINUM Fruticans (Yellow Jasmine)—E. 8. Scented. 2/- A.
KURRAJONG—See *Sterculia*.
LABURNUM—See *Cytisus*.
LAGERSTROEMIA (Crepe Myrtle)—Beautiful, hardy, summer flowering shrub.
Eavesii—D. 8. Mauve; extra good. 2/- A.
Floss-regina—D. 12. Bright pink, long spikes. The best pink. 2/- A.
Indica Rubra—D. 20. Bright red. 2/- A.
LAGUNARIA *Patersoni* (Norfolk Island Hibiscus)—E. 30. Pink flowering tree. Suitable seaside or exposed position. 2/- TC-C-In.
LANTANA—E. 4. The following varieties are non-spreading, except in Brisbane and similar climates, and are very showy as specimen shrubs or as hedges. Plant 2 feet apart.
Chelsea Gem—E. 4. Orange and red. 1/- each; 11/- dozen. C-In.
Drum Major (Cloth of Gold)—E. 4. A beautiful golden yellow. 1/- each; 11/- dozen. C-In.
Sellowiana—E. 4. Mauve. Trailing habit. May be grown to cover embankments. Makes a good hedge if supported or trained up the first year or two. 1/- each; 11/- dozen. C-In.
LASIANDRA *Edwardsii*—E. 5. A recent introduction. Large, deep violet flowers. 2/- TC-C-In.
Grandiflora—E. 6. Extra large flowers of deep purple. 2/- TC-C-In.
Rosea—E. 6. Pink. Very free flowering. 2/- TC-C.
LAUREL (English)—See *Cerasus*.
LAURUSTINUS—See *Viburnum*.
LAVANDULA *Spica* (Common English Lavender)—E. 2. 1/6. C-T-In.
Dentata (French Lavender)—E. 3. 1/6. C-T-In.
LAVENDER—See *Lavandula*.
LIGUSTRUM *Aureum* (Golden Privet)—E. Suitable for hedge or specimen plant. From open ground, 5/- doz.; 35/- 100. Pots, 1/- each; 11/- dozen; 70/- 100. Large plants, 1/6 each; 16/- dozen; 100/- 100. Plant 18 inches apart in hedges. A.
Lucidum (Large-leaved Privet)—E. Suitable for tall hedges. 3/- doz.; 20/- 100. Plant 18 inches apart. A.
Lucidum Variegatum—E. 8. Variegated large-leaved Privet. Makes a splendid lawn specimen. 2/- each. A.
Pubescens or *Vulgaris* (Small-leaved Privet)—E. The variety most used for hedges. Plant 1 foot apart. 3/- doz.; 20/- 100. A.
LILAC—See *Syringa*.
LILLI PILLI—See *Eugenia*.
LILY OF THE VALLEY TREE—See *Clethra*.
LIQUIDAMBAR *Stryaciflua*—D. 40. Maple-like foliage; very beautiful in autumn. 2/- C-T.
LONICERA *Nitida*—E. 4. Cream, scented flowers. 1/6 A.
LOPHOSTEMON—See *Tristania*.
LUCILIA *Gratissima*—E. 6. Pretty pink winter flowering shrub from North India. Richly fragrant. 2/- Larger, 4/6. C-T.
MACADAMIA *Ternifolia* (Queensland Nut)—E. 20. An ornamental tree, bearing edible nuts. 2/- each; 22/- dozen. Larger, 3/- each. TC-C-In.
MAGNOLIA *Fusca* (Port Wine Magnolia)—E. 10. Small, tulip-shaped wine coloured flowers in spring, richly fragrant. 2/6. C-T-In.
Grandiflora—E. 20. Very large, pure white flowers. 2/6. C-T-In.
MALUS (Crab Apple)—D. 12. Varieties in white, pink, and red. Spring flowering; small fruit. 2/6. C-T-In.
MAPLES—See *Acer*.

MAY—See *Spiraea*.
MELIA *Azedarach* (White Cedar)—D. 20. Lilac flowers. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. A.
METROSIDEROS *Tomentosa* (Pohutukawa or New Zealand Christmas Bush)—E. 20. Blood red flowers. 2/- TC-C.
MOCK ORANGE—See *Philadelphus*.
MORETON BAY FIG—See *Ficus*.
MOSCHOSMA *Riparia*—D. 4. (Syn. *Ibosa*)—Feathery mauve blooms. Winter flowering. 1/9. TC-C.
MOUNTAIN EBONY—See *Bauhinia*.
NANDINA *Domestica*—E. 8. Valued for its graceful, fern-like foliage. 2/- Larger plants, 7/6.
NERIUM (Oleander)—E. 6-10. Choice flowering shrubs, blooming spring, summer and autumn. 2/- each; 22/- dozen, unless priced otherwise. All one variety, 18/- per dozen. A. Red and Pink single; also Pink, Salmon and White double.
Splendens Variegata—Leaves variegated creamy yellow, flowers double pink. 3/- A.
NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS BUSH—See *Metrosideros*.
OAKS—See *Quercus*.
OAKS, Silky—See *Grevillea*.
OCHNA *Multiflora*—E. 6. Fragrant, yellow flowers in spring, followed by scarlet and black berries. 2/- TC-In.
OLEA *Europea* (Common Olive)—E. 20. Suitable for hedge; hardy. 1/- each; 11/- dozen. Larger size, 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. A.
OLEANDER—See *Nerium*.
OLIVE—See *Olea*.
PALMS—See page 70.
PEACH Double Flowering—See *Amygdalus*.
PEPPERS—See *Schinus*.
PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange)—*Grandiflorus*—D. 6. Large single white flowers. Scented. 2/- A.
PHOTINIA *Glabra Rubens*—E. 10. Young foliage is brilliant red. A fine, hardy hedge plant. 2/- each; 22/- dozen. A.
Serrulata (Chinese Hawthorn)—E. 15. A beautiful foliage shrub, the young leaves and seed being very attractive. 2/- A.
PINUS—See *Conifers*.
PITTSOPORUM *Eugenoides Variegata*—E. 15. Makes a pretty hedge. 2/- C-T-In.
Rhombifolium—E. 15. Bears clusters of rich orange berries. 2/- TC-C-In.
Undulatum (Victorian Laurel or Native Daphne)—E. 20. Richly fragrant. 2/- C-T-In.
PLATANUS *Orientalis* (Plane Tree)—D. 50. Specially suited for specimen or avenue planting. 2/- C-T-In.
PLUMBAGO *Capensis* (Blue)—E. 6. Hardy, free flowering. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. TC-C.
PLUMIERIA *Acutifolia* (Frangipanni)—D. 12. White. 2/- Larger, 3/6. Also pink, 3/6. Highly fragrant. Plant in spring or summer in warm situation. TC-C.
PODALYRIA *Grandiflora*—E. 6. Lovely pink pea-shaped flowers, silvery foliage, spring flowering. 2/6. TC-C-In.
POINCIANA *Gilliesii* (Bird of Paradise)—E. 6. Mimosa-like foliage, yellow flowers with red anthers. 2/- A.
POINSETTIA *Pulcherrima*—D. 10. A strikingly coloured plant in winter, with its enormous scarlet bracts. Plant in sheltered position. 1/6. TC-C.
POMEGRANATE—See *Punica*.
POPULUS (Poplars)—Very rapid growers.
Balsamifera (Balsam Poplar)—D. 50. Spreading habit. 2/- A.

POPULUS (Poplars)—continued.

Bolleana (Silver Leaved)—D. 50. Does not sucker. 2/- A.
Dilatata—D. 50. Upright or Lombardy Poplar. 2/- A.
Also Golden Poplar—D. 25. 2/- A. Large specimens of these varieties (about 6 feet) can be supplied in the winter from 5/-.
PRIVET—See *Ligustrum*.
PROSTANTHERA *Ovalifolia*—E. 8. A native shrub covered in spring with light purple flowers. 2/- TC-C-In.
PRUNUS *Blireana*—D. 10. Double rose-pink, purple foliage. 2/6 C-T-In.
Moserii—D. 10. Semi-double pink flowering. Purple foliage. 2/6 C-T-In.
Pissardi nigra—D. 20. Coppery crimson foliage. Reddish coloured fruit. 2/6. C-T-In.
Vesuvius—D. 12. Large, purplish bronze leaves. 2/6 A.
Sinensis alba fl. pl.—D. 4. Double white flowers. 2/6 A.
Sinensis rosea fl. pl.—D. 4. Double pink, otherwise similar to *Sinensis alba fl. pl.* 2/6 A.
PUNICA (Pomegranate)—*Granatum Flora Plena*—D. 8. Red flowering Pomegranate. 2/- A.
Nana—D. 2. Dwarf Pomegranate. Suit rockeries or borders. 1/6 A.
PYRUS *Aucuparia* (Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree)—D. 30. Beautiful autumn foliage and large bunches of scarlet berries. 2/6 C-T.
QUEENSLAND NUT—See *Macadamia*.
QUERCUS *Coccinea*—D. 30. Red-leaved Oak. 2/6 C-T.
Palustris (American Pin Oak)—D. 50. Deep crimson autumn foliage. 2/6 C-T.
Robur—D. 40. English Oak. 2/6 C-T.
Rubra—D. 40. Red foliage in autumn. 2/6 C-T.
QUINCE (Japanese Flowering)—See *Cydonia*.
RHAPHIOLEPS *Ovata* (Indian Hawthorn)—E. 8. Flowers white with pink centre, followed by black berries. 2/- A.
RHODODENDRONS—Suitable for cool, moist climates. Large plants in various colours. From 7/6 each. C-T. Ready in June. List of varieties on application.
RONDELETIA *Amoena*—E. 8. Beautiful salmon pink flowers. 2/6 TC-C.
ROSAMARINUS *Officinalis* (Rosemary)—E. 4. Fragrant foliage. 1/6 A.
ROWAN TREE—See *Pyrus*.
RUSSELLIA *Juncea*—E. 4. Rush-like leaves, very ornamental, scarlet tubular flowers. 2/- TC-C-In.
SALIX (Willow)—*Babylonica* (Weeping Willow)—D. 50. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. A.
Caprea (Pussy Willow)—D. 30. Silky buds in spring; very ornamental. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. A.
SCHINUS *Molle* (Pepper Tree)—E. 20. Very hardy. 1/6 each; 16/- doz. A.
SILKY OAK—See *Grevillea*.
SNOWBALL TREE—See *Viburnum*.
SPARTIUM *Junceum* (Spanish Broom)—E. 8. Hardy, yellow flowering shrub. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. A.
SPIRAEA (May)—D. 6. Double white, single white, single crimson. 1/9 A.
STENOCARPUS *Sinuatus*—E. 30. Beautiful scarlet flowers, resembling spokes of a wheel. 2/- TC-C.
STERCULIA *Acerifolia* (Illawarra Flame Tree)—See *Brachychiton*.
Diversifolia (Kurrajong)—E. 50. Valuable as a fodder or shelter tree. 2/- C-T-In.
STRAWBERRY TREE—See *Arbutus*.

STRELITZIA (Bird Flower)—Augusta—E. 15. Tall growing; foliage somewhat like banana tree. White flowers. 2/6. TC-C-In.
Reginae—E. 3. Flowers of pale blue and gold. 5/-. C-T-In.
SYRINGA (Lilac)—D. 8. Beautifully scented named varieties in various shades of blue, mauve, and red, also white. 2/6. T-In. List on application.

TAMARIX Japonica Plumosa (Flowering Cypress)—D. 12. Pink. 1/9. A.

TECOMA Capensis—E. 12. Orange red, frequently used as a hedge plant. 1/6 each; 16/- doz. TC-C-In.
Smithii—E. 10. Orange yellow with brown markings. 2/-. TC-C-In.

Velutina—E. 10. Yellow. 2/-. TC-C-In.

TELOPEA Speciosissima (Waratah)—E. 10. Bright crimson. One of the most distinct of Australian flora. 2/-. C-T.

TREE BEGONIA—See page 70.

TREE TOMATO—See *Cyphomandra*.

TRISTANIA Conferta (Lophostemon or Brush Box)—E. 50. A valuable shade or street tree of very rapid growth. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. TC-C-In.

ULMUS Chinensis—E. 30. Chinese Weeping Elm. Hardy all climates. 2/6. A.

Campestris—D. 80. English Elm. 2/6. T.

VERONICA—E. 2-4. Several varieties in pink, blue, mauve and variegated red. 1/9. A.

VIBURNUM Opulus (Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree)—D. 8. Hardy, spring flowering. 2/-. A.

Tinus (Laurustinus)—E. 6. White flowers. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. A.

VIRGILIA Capensis—E. 20. Pink, pea-shaped flowers in spring; distinct fern-like foliage. 2/-. A.

WARATAH—See *Telopea*.

WATTLES—See *Acacias*.

WEDDING BELLS—See *Deutzia*.

WEIGELA—See *Diervilla*.

WILLOWS—See *Salix*.

CONIFERS

This class of tree is generally most suitable for a cool mountain or tableland climate, but certain varieties, as indicated, will succeed in other parts. Prices as stated. Packing and Carriage extra.

ARAUCARIA Bidwillii (Bunya Bunya)—100. A handsome tree with shiny, deep green leaves. Very prickly. 2/6. A.

Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine)—100. Hardy, specially recommended for coast. 2/6. A.

BUNYA PINE—See *Araucaria*.

CEDRUS Atlantica (Mount Atlas or Silver Cedar)—80. Handsome, silvery foliage. 3/6. C-T-In.

Deodara (Indian Cedar)—50. An extremely beautiful tree, suitable for specimen or for avenue planting. 3/6. A.

CRYPTOMERIA Plumosa—15-20. Dense soft, downy foliage, turning bronzy red in winter. 2/6. T.
Elegans—E. 40. Foliage turns brown in autumn. 2/6.

CUPRESSUS Arizona (Arizona Cypress)—20. Hardy everywhere. 2/6. A.

Bruniana Aurea—10. A form of golden macrocarpa. Suitable for lawn specimen or hedge. 4/-. C-T-In.

Lambertiana Horizontalis—50. Largely used for planting as tall hedge or breakwind. 4/-. each; 44/- dozen. C-T-In.

Lambertiana Horizontalis Aurea—40. Beautiful golden foliage. Makes an attractive specimen. 5/-. A.

Sempervirens (Pencil Pine)—50. An upright growing pine. 2/-. each; 22/- dozen. A.

Torulosa—25. The foliage is close and thick from the ground level. Specially suitable for a close growing windbreak. 4/-. each; 44/- dozen. A.

JUNIPERUS Africana (Juniper)—8. Dwarf, compact growth. Suitable for pot, tub, rockery, or lawn specimen. 2/6. Larger, 3/6. A.
Hibernica (Irish Juniper)—12. Slow growing, compact. 2/6.
Virginiana—25. Fast growing. Suitable for tub or lawn specimen. 2/6. A.

NORFOLK ISLAND PINE—See *Araucaria Excelsa*.

PINUS Insignis—100. Largely used for breakwinds. Fast growing. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen; 100/- 100. C-T-In.

RETINOSPORA Obtusa Crippsii—12. Rich golden foliage. 3/6. T.

Plumosa—15. Dark green feathery foliage. 2/6. T.

Plumosa aurea—12. Golden variegated. 3/6. T.

Squarrosa—E. 10. Silvery green foliage. 2/6. T.

THUYA Orientalis (Biota)—4. Dwarf growing. Suitable for tub or specimen. 2/6.

ADVANCED SHRUBS AND TREES

We have prepared a list of Advanced Plants and will be pleased to send a copy on request. These Advanced Plants are grown mostly in tins or large pots, and, owing to their weight, are usually forwarded by rail or steamer and not by post.



Climbing plants are invaluable for relieving the formality of buildings, pergolas, trellises, etc., providing a restful and home-like effect. If the selection is left to us, we will choose suitable plants for the district where they are to be planted, but it will help considerably if the purpose for which they are required is stated when ordering.

The letters C-T-In, etc., indicate the climates for which the varieties are suitable.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Six climbing plants, our selection, for 8/6 packed. Carriage extra. We select varieties that are suitable for the climate for which they are required.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VARIETIES

Prices as stated. Packing and Carriage extra.

* Denotes varieties that will cling to walls, etc., by stem rootlets. Colour refers to flowers.

AKEBIA Quinata—E. Purplish coloured flowers. Hardy. 2/-. A.

***AMPELOPSIS Veitchii** (Virginian Creeper)—D. Crimson foliage in autumn. 2/-. A.

ANTIGONON Leptopus—E. Rose pink. Useful as cut flower. 2/-. TC-C.

ARISTOLOCHIA Elegans (Dutchman's Pipe)—E. Flowers extraordinary shape and markings. 1/9. TC-C.

BANANA PASSION FRUIT—See *Tacsonia Mollissima*.

BIGNONIA (Syn. *Tecoma*)—Australis (Wonga Wonga Vine)—E. Cream and brown flowers. Vigorous. 2/-. A.

Cherere—E. Large scarlet. 2/-. TC-C-In.

Grandiflora—D. Orange. Magnificent sprays. 2/-. TC-C.

Guilfoylei—D. Orange brown. 2/-. TC-C.

Lindleyana—E. Lilac. 2/-. TC-C-In.
Rosea—D. Rosy lilac. 2/-. A.
Tweedia (Chicken's Claw)—E. Rich yellow. Hardy. 2/-. A.
Venusta—E. Orange, tubular flowers. Winter flowering. 2/-. TC-C-In.

BOUGAINVILLEA—May also be grown as large shrub. Plant in spring.

Glabra Sanderiana—E. Magenta; free flowering. 1/9. TC-C-In.

Laterita—E. Brick red. 5/-. TC-C.

Magnifica Trailli—E. The best purple. 2/-. TC-C-In.

Mrs. Butt—E. The new ruby red variety. 3/6. TC-C.
Rosea—E. Strawberry pink. 3/6. TC-C.

CLEMATIS Montana—D. White flowers. 2/-. C-T.
Montana Rubens—D. Pink. 2/-. C-T.

COBAEA Scandens—E. Purple. 1/9. TC-C.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE—See *Aristolochia*.

***FICUS** (Climbing Fig) *Stipulata*—E. Useful for covering walls, etc. 1/9. TC-C-In.

Minima—E. Small-leaved variety. 1/9. TC-C-In.

GELSEMIUM Sempervirens (Carolina Jasmine)—E. Scented yellow. 2/-.

***HEDERA** (Ivy)—E. Green foliage. 2/-. Variegated foliage, 2/6. A.

HONEYSUCKLE—See *Lonicera*. A.

IPOMEA Learii—Blue Perennial Morning Glory. 2/-. TC-C-In.

IVY—See *Hedera*.

JASMINUM Grandiflorum—E. White. 1/9. A.

Primulinum—E. Semi-double yellow. 1/9. A.

Stephanan—E. Pink. 1/9. A.

LATHYRUS Pubescens (Argentine Pea)—E. Perennial Pea. Pale violet. 1/6. A.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle) *Caprifolium* (Goat's Leaf or Woodbine)—E.

Yellowish. 2/-. A.

Sinensis (White and Red)—E. 2/-. A.

Tartaria Splendens—E. Scarlet. 2/-. A.

Hildebrandti—E. A recent introduction. Large, yellow flowers, 3 to 4 inches long, strongly perfumed. 2/6. TC-C.

PASSION FRUIT—See Fruit Section.

PERENNIAL PEA—See *Lathyrus*.

PHASEOLUS Caracalla (Snail Flower)—E. Curious cream and purple flowers. Scented. 2/-. C-T-In.

RHYNCHOSPHERMUM Jasminoides—E. White. Fragrant. 2/-. A.

SNAIL FLOWER—See *Phaseolus*.

SOLANDRA Nitida (Golden Cup)—Large, golden yellow, scented flowers. Extra vigorous grower. 2/6. TC-C.

SOLANUM Scaforthianum—E. Clusters of small, blue flowers; red berries. 2/-. TC-C.

Wendlandii—E. Lavender blue. 2/-. TC-C.

STEPHANOTIS Floribunda—E. White, richly perfumed. Requires warm, sheltered position. 2/6. TC-C.

TACSONIA Mollissima (Banana Passion Fruit)—E. Blooms soft pink; fruit creamy-white, edible. 1/6. A.

TECOMA—See *Bignonia*.

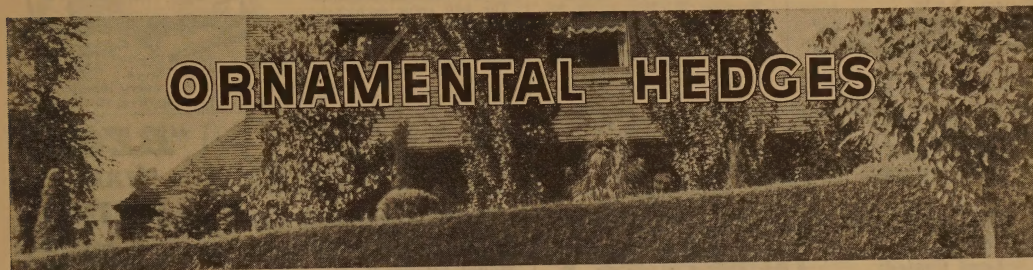
THUNBERGIA Gibsoni (Golden Glory Vine)—Brilliant orange. Very attractive; free blooming if watered regularly and manured. 1/6. TC-C-In.

Laurifolia—Clusters of large, pale blue flowers. 2/-. TC-C-In.

WISTARIA—Suitable for training up trees, over trellis work, etc. All deciduous.

Multijuga Rosea—Rosy lilac. 2/-. A.

Sinensis (Single)—Delicate lavender blue. 2/-. A.



ORNAMENTAL HEDGES

In almost every garden there is a situation where a hedge, whether tall or low, will serve a useful purpose. We have selected here a number of plants that are reliable for hedges, and have also drawn attention to those that are specially attractive on account of flower or foliage.

LOW HEDGES

Limited to about two or three feet, these are planted either as a border or to form a division in the garden. The following plants stand out as being useful for this type of hedge—

BERBERIS Thunbergii *Atropurpurea*—Although deciduous, makes an attractive hedge when in leaf. Plant 2 ft. apart. 2/6 each; 27/- dozen.

Larger, 5/- each. C-T-In.

BUXUS Sempervirens (Dwarf Box)—Evergreen; growing to about 2 ft. Plant 18 inches to 2 ft. apart. Price, 1/6 each; 16/- doz. A.

LONICERA Nitida—A dwarf form of honeysuckle, very compact; may be kept cut as low as 6 inches, if desired, or allowed to grow to 2 ft. Cream, scented flowers in spring. Plant 2 ft. apart. Price, 1/6 each; 16/- doz. A.

ROSMARINUS (Rosemary)—This makes a nice evergreen hedge, planted 2 ft. apart. Price, 1/6 each; 16/- doz. A.

MEDIUM TO TALL HEDGES

This type of hedge is extensively used for shelter, either as a protection from wind or for privacy. Many plants suggested in the following list may be grown to a greater height than six feet, but if kept cut, they are quite suitable for hedges up to that height.

CERASUS Lauro Cerasus (English Laurel)—A fast-growing, dense green hedge, specially suitable for coast and tableland climates. Plant 3 ft. apart. Price, 2/- each; 22/- doz. C-T-In.

COPROSMA Lucida—A glossy-leaved plant. Very hardy. Specially recommended for planting near the sea. Fast growing. Plant 3 ft.

apart. Price, 1/6 each; 16/- doz. A. See also *Coprosma Lucida Variegata*, page 74.

CRATAEGUS Crenulata (Evergreen Hawthorn)—Red berries. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

Pyraecantha Angustifolia—Orange berries. 2/- each; 22/- doz.

Planted 3 ft. apart, form a fine hedge.

CUPRESSUS Lambertiana Horizontalis—One of the hardiest and finest Cypress hedge plants. May be kept cut to form a close wall of green to six feet, or if allowed to grow, will make a taller hedge or breakwind up to 30 ft. Plant 4 ft. apart. Price, 4/- each; 44/- doz. C-T-In.

CUPRESSUS Torulosa—A nice hardy compactly-growing Cypress, specially suited for a close hedge—not as tall-growing as *Lambertiana Horizontalis*. Plant 3 ft. apart. Price, 4/- each; 44/- doz. A.

DURANTA Plumieri—A fast-growing, blue flowering shrub, useful as a close hedge, suitable for coast and tropical climates only, as it is liable to damage by frost. Plant 3 ft. apart. Price, 1/6 each; 16/- doz. TC-C.

LANTANA Chelsea Gem—An orange and red flowered variety, suitable for coastal districts or where frosts are light. Plant 2 ft. apart. Price, 1/- each; 11/- doz. TC-C.

LIGUSTRUM Aureum (Golden Privet)—An attractive and hardy plant for hedge or specimen, but requires a sunny position to produce its rich golden colour. Plant 18 inches apart. Open Ground Plants—5/- doz.; 35/- per 100.

Pot Grown Plants—1/- each; 11/- doz.

Larger Plants—1/6 each; 16/- doz. A.

Lucidum (Large-leaved Privet)—Very fast growing and useful for forming a quick hedge, but generally used for taller hedges over 6 ft. Plant 18 inches apart. Price, 3/- doz.; 20/- per 100. A.

Pubescens or **Vulgaris** (Small-leaved Privet)—The most popular of all hedge plants. Very hardy, and forms a close hedge quickly, if planted about 12 inches apart. Price, 3/- doz.; 20/- per 100. A.

OLEA Europa (Common Olive)—This is not the commercial fruiting olive (see Fruit Section) but a hardy variety suitable for forming a thick hedge. Plant 2 ft. apart. Price, 1/- each; 11/- doz. Larger size, 1/6 each; 16/- doz. A.

PHOTINIA Glabra Rubens—A distinctive hedge plant which, if clipped regularly at short intervals, produces a mass of brilliant red young foliage. Plant 3 ft. apart. Price, 2/- each; 22/- doz. A.

PLUMBAGO Capensis—Pretty light blue flowers. Plant 2 ft. apart. Price, 1/6 each; 16/- doz. TC-C.

ROSES—When planting Roses for a hedge, it is advisable to plant all the one variety to ensure uniformity. Border Roses (Dwarf Polyanthas) are usually spaced 18 inches apart; Roses for taller hedges, 2 ft. 6 ins. to 3 ft. apart.

TECOMA Capensis—A hardy orange-scarlet flowering shrub; may be kept down to 4 to 6 ft. or allowed to grow taller. Plant 3 ft. apart. Price, 1/6 each; 16/- doz. TC-C-In.

VIBURNUM Tinus (Laurustinus)—An old English favourite. Pink buds, white flowers. Suits colder climates. Plant 3 ft. apart. Price, 1/6 each; 16/- doz. A.

OWING TO WAR-TIME CONDITIONS, PRICES QUOTED ON THIS PAGE ARE THOSE AT DATE OF ISSUE, AND ARE SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

Carriage is charged on all items on this page.

Spray Pumps and Farm Implements



MODEL "A," 31/3.
Postage: N.S.W. . . . 2/-
Adjacent States . . . 3/6
W.A. and S.A. . . . 5/-
Fitted with Patent Allways
Nozzle.

Model "B" is a little smaller than Model "A."

"REGA" HIGH PRESSURE BUCKET SPRAY PUMPS

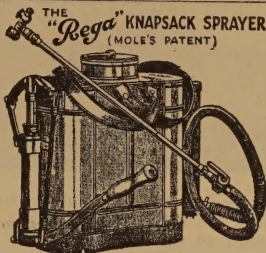
Suitable for Spraying Lime, Sulphur, and preparations based on Liver of Sulphur, Sulphides, Bordeaux Mixture, Arsenate of Lead, Oil Emulsions, Veterinary Drenches, Cattle and Sheep Oils, Lime and Whitewash Sprays, etc. Disinfecting Dairies, Stables, Kennels, Fowlhouses, Piggeries, Stagnant Pools, Destroying Mosquito Larvae, etc. Washing Windows, Cars, Carts, etc.

Equipment— $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3-ply Spray Hose.

MODEL "B," 28/9.
Postage: N.S.W. . . . 2/-
Adjacent States . . . 3/6
W.A. and S.A. . . . 5/-
Fitted with Bordeaux Cyclone
Nozzle.

"REGA" KNAPSACK SPRAYER

Brass Alloy :
£5/7/6.
Packing free.
Lead Coated:
For Acid Content
Liquids,
£6/9/6.
Packing free.



THE "REGA MIST" HAND SPRAYING SYRINGE.

THE BEST GENERAL PURPOSE SYRINGE.
18in. x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Price, 7/6. Giant, 18 x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Price, 11/3
Postage: N.S.W., 1/-; adjacent States, 1/6; S.A. and W.A., 2/-.



The "REGA" PNEUMATIC KNAPSACK SPRAYER

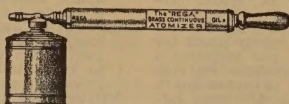
Size: 7in. x 20in. by 2 Gallons.
Working Capacity : 3 Gallons.
NET WEIGHT, 9lb.

SCIENTIFICALLY CONSTRUCTED.

Container made of Special Brass Alloy to withstand the action of Lime Sulphur and preparations based on Liver of Sulphur.

Price, 76/-. Packing free.

"REGA" BRASS CONTINUOUS ATOMIZER



A PERFECT HAND SPRAYER.

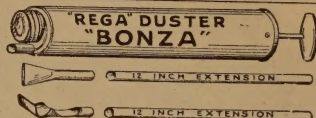
Specially designed for Spraying Horticultural Insecticides and Garden Sprays of all Descriptions. Price, 8/8.
Postage extra : N.S.W., 1/-; adjacent States, 1/6; S.A. and W.A., 2/-.

"REGA" KNAPSACK DUST SPRAYERS

The most powerful One-man DUSTER built to-day. Designed and constructed to give perfect satisfaction.

Capacity - - 15 pounds
Weight - - 18 pounds

Equipment: Two 12in. Extension Tubes and Spoon Spreader for ground work. 1in. x 2ft. 8in. Wire-wound Air Hose, that will not kink, crack, or break. THE "REGA" KNAPSACK DUST SPRAYER is a force-feed machine. The 600 cubic inch bellows capacity develops a most powerful drive, making it possible to reach high trees or cover wide areas on ground work. The power and force of the blast drives the dust to every crevice and tightly curved leaves. Price, 119/-. Packing free.



"REGA" HAND DUSTERS

Model "O." Capacity, $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint. Price 4/7
Postage: N.S.W., 1/-; adjacent States, 1/6; S.A. and W.A., 2/-
Model "Bonza." Capacity, $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint. Price 6/5
Postage: N.S.W., 1/-; adjacent States, 1/6; S.A. and W.A., 2/-
Model "D2." Capacity, 4 lbs. Price 18/2
Postage: N.S.W., 1/6; adjacent States, 2/6; S.A. and W.A., 3/6

MINTERN

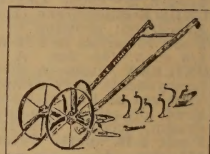
HILL and DRILL SEEDERS DOUBLE WHEEL HOES SINGLE WHEEL HOES

HAND PLOWS and HORSE HOES

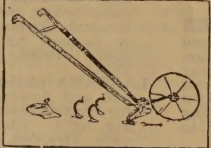
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED LEAFLETS GIVING FULL PARTICULARS SENT GLADLY ON REQUEST.



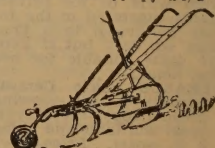
The No. 25 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Double Wheel Hoe. Price, £7/10/-.



No. 12 Double and Single Wheel Hoe Combined. Price £3/10/-
No. 11 The same as No. 12, with the addition of two three-tooth Rakes and two five-tooth Rakes to the equipment. Price £4/5/-



No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe. This machine does similar work to the Double Wheel Hoes. Price £2/8/-
No. 16. The same as No. 17, with the addition of one three-tooth Rake and one five-tooth Rake to the equipment. Price £2/13/6



No. 8 Horse Hoe is a combination Horse Hoe and Plain Cultivator. Fitted with Wheel and Depth Regulator. Price £5/12/6

SPRAYING MATERIALS

It is essential that whenever disease or pests commence to work havoc in a garden, to know what preparation to use to obtain quickest and best control. See Yates' Garden Guide for full information regarding garden pests and remedies, also write for special leaflets and price list covering all preparations that are required.

The following information is a brief guide for determining the correct remedy. Generally speaking, diseases and pests come under three categories, i.e., Fungus, Chewing Insects and Sap-sucking Insects.

FUNGUS—and preventative sprays.

Fungi appear on plants in various forms. Here are some, with remedies:—

MILDEW—is caused by insufficient circulation of air under humid conditions, and also insufficient drainage. Vine crops (Cucumbers, etc.), Tomatoes, Carnations and Roses are affected. Dust with Flowers of Sulphur or spray with Colloidal Sulphur.

BLACK SPOT—of Fruit Trees. Spray during Winter with Harola Lime Sulphur—1 part to 10 parts of water.

IRISH BLIGHT—of Tomatoes, Potatoes, etc. Shows black "water-soaked" smudge on leaf edges and quickly spreads. Spray with Bordeaux Mixture—1oz. to a gallon of water.

"YELLOW"—of Sweet Peas, Iceland Poppies, etc. Keep plants healthy with regular sprayings of Condy's Crystals—1/3rd oz. to 4 gallons of water.

WIRE STEM—also "damping off" of seedlings. Plants soften at ground level and fall over. Spray with Corrosive Sublimate—a deadly poison—1 oz. to 12 gallons of water.

RIDDING THE GARDEN OF INSECTS.

1. CHEWING INSECTS.—Keep plants regularly dusted with Derris Dust (non-poisonous) or Arsenate of Lead (poisonous).

Snails and Slugs.—Use a bait such as "Defender," "265," or "Meta."

Write for special leaflets giving details as to quantities of each preparation to use, and also price list.

MANURES AND FERTILISERS

We stock small quantities of fertilisers, packed only in 7 lb., 28 lb. and 56 lb. parcels, such as Superphosphate, Blood and Bone, Sulphate of Iron, Sulphate of Ammonia, and special Mixed Garden Fertilisers such as Shirley's No. 5 for potatoes, tomatoes, peas and beans and most fruit trees; and Shirley's No. 12—a general all-round garden fertiliser for all plants except peas and beans. Write for our leaflets and prices.

HOTKAPS

A Miniature Hothouse for each plant. Give the plants protection against frost, heavy rain, and insects. Price, 2/6 doz.; 15/- per 100; 120/- per 1000 (Freight extra).



MINTERN BROADCAST SEED SOWER

The "Mintern" Broadcast Seed Sower is a splendid machine for broadcast sowing of Clover, Sudan Grass, Millet, Lucerne, Pasture Grass, and small grain. Weight, when packed, 15 lbs. Price 50/-

(Freight and packing extra.)

BOOKS

The following book is published by us. It has been specially written by our experts and is full of useful and up-to-date information:—

YATES' GARDEN GUIDE—Most useful to the Amateur and one of the best general handbooks on gardening in Australia. Price 1/- Post Free

We can also supply the following publications issued by the Department of Agriculture:—

THE FARMERS' HANDBOOK—An authoritative book on all phases of agriculture in New South Wales. Price Cloth bound, 10/6; postage 8d. extra

PRUNING—Every orchardist should have a copy. Price 3/- each; postage 3d. extra

ALL QUOTATIONS ON THIS PAGE ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Cut Worms, and other Soil-inhabiting Pests.—Fumigate with Apterite. Use 2oz. to the square yard. The following poison bait is also effective. Make 1oz. Paris Green, 1lb. Bran and 1oz. Treacle into a crumbly mash by adding a little water. Roll into small pellets. Keep away from children and pets.

Caterpillars.—Dust with Derris Dust or spray with Arsenate of Lead—1oz. to 3 gals. water.

Woodlice and Slaters, Crickets, Beetles and Grasshoppers.—Use the Paris Green bait mentioned for Cut Worms.

2. SAP-SUCKING INSECTS—are killed by contact. They drain the sap from the tissues of the plants by the insertion of their beak.

Aphides.—A bluish-green, soft-bodied insect. Use a strong solution of good washing soap. They can also be hosed off the plants. Where very persistent, spray with Nicotine Sulphate—1oz. to 4 gallons of water.

Thrips.—A minute lice-like insect. Dust with Derris Dust or spray with Nicotine Sulphate.

Rutherglen Bug.—A small fly-like insect. Attacks Tomatoes and soft fruit, also young "tops." Repel with Benzole Emulsion, also dust with Derris Dust.

Mealy Bug.—A soft-bodied, cottony-covered insect. Spray with Nicotine Sulphate—1oz. to 10 gallons of water.

NOTE: To make an all-purpose spray, one that will control chewing and most sap-sucking insects, as well as fungi, mix 1 quart Lime-Sulphur to 10 gallons of water and add 1 lb. Arsenate of Lead.

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Top Right: An excellent example of the Australian-produced Yates' Superb Exhibition and Fancy Mixed Petunias (large-flowered) which are invaluable for our Summer gardens.

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